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Volume VIII No. 3 17 January 1952—6 February 1952

AGREEMENTS: ANGLO-U.S. METALS	81
DUTCH-WEST GERMAN COAL	78
CONFERENCES: COMMONWEALTH FINANCE MINISTERS, LONDON	68
EUROPEAN ARMY, PARIS	69
DISORDERS: ANGLO-EGYPTIAN	70-75, 82
AND ANTARCTIC	66
DISPUTES: BURMA	68
CHINESE NATIONALIST CHARGES AGAINST RUSSIA	99, 102
INDO-CHINA	86
KASHMIR	103-4
KOREA	88-89, 99, 103
LIBYA	98, 99, 101-2
MALAYA	89-90
NEPAL	90
PALESTINE	98, 100
SAAR	77, 79-80, 92
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA	97
TUNISIA	76-77, 91, 94-98
GOVERNMENT CHANGES: AUSTRIA	66
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	69
EGYPT	73, 74
FRANCE	76
NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY	77, 90, 91, 106-7
SCHUMAN PLAN TREATY	67, 80
SPEECHES: DR ADENAUER ON THE SAAR	80
MR CHURCHILL TO U.S. CONGRESS	105-6
MR EDEN ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS	84-85
M. FAURE ON TUNISIA	76-77
STATEMENTS: ANGLO-U.S. ON NORTH ATLANTIC COMMANDER	106
MR BUTLER ON U.K. ECONOMIC CRISIS	82
M. LETOURNEAU ON INDO-CHINA	86
PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S BUDGET MESSAGE	106
PROPOSALS FOR TRANSITIONAL SUDAN CONSTITUTION	93

AFGHANISTAN. 23 Jan.—Withdrawal of U.S. aid (see *United States*)

ARGENTINA. 1 Feb.—Gen. Perón said in an address to members of the judiciary that Britain would have to pay more for her meat (he mentioned £250 a ton) when the next agreement was made. He accused the United States of cornering the world's raw materials and said that Argentina did not want American dollars but raw materials. He also said that Argentina's economy was strong although she had lost three successive wheat crops, and that, in the event of an international war, Argentina would not 'raise one soldier to fight outside its frontiers'.

Amnesty. Gen Perón granted an amnesty to Socialists in prison for political reasons and suspended the closure of the printing works of the Socialist Party organ *La Vanguardia*.

Great Britain: Antarctic. Following an incident the same day, in which the Argentine commander at Hope Bay, Antarctica, had compelled a British landing party to retire after ordering shots to be fired over their heads, the Argentine Government informed the British Government that the commander had acted in error. (The British group had landed from the Falkland Islands Dependencies survey vessel, *John Biscoe*, with the intention of re-establishing a British survey base at Hope Bay).

4 Feb.—A British Note protesting against the Antarctic incident of 1 February was presented at the Foreign Office.

AUSTRALIA. 6 Feb.—**Japanese Peace Treaty.** Moving the second reading of the bill to ratify the treaty in the House of Representatives, Mr Casey, Minister for External Affairs, said that Australia had to contemplate the alternative perils of an aggressive, fully rearmed Japan and a defenceless, economically prostrate Japan which would present an easy prey to Communism. Common prudence demanded that the more immediate danger should be avoided and that above all Japan should not be left a power vacuum. The Government was not happy at the absence of limitations on the rearming of Japan, but Japan had lost the military advantage of control over all her former territories and she no longer had access to raw materials on the Chinese mainland while Australia had the added security of the Pacific security pact. In regard to reparations, the Government had reluctantly decided it was useless to try and exact even appreciable reparations from Japan as she must be given the chance to rebuild her economy and re-establish a reasonable standard of living without outside help.

AUSTRIA. 20 Jan.—Soviet reply to western Powers' invitation to resume discussion of peace treaty (see *U.S.S.R.*).

21 Jan.—Postponement of discussion of peace treaty by Foreign Ministers' deputies (see *Great Britain*).

23 Jan.—**Government Changes.** The appointment was announced of new Ministers to replace the Ministers of Finance, Education, and Agriculture. Like their predecessors, the new Ministers were members of the People's Party.

24 Jan.—Western Powers' Note to Russia *re* peace treaty (*see Great Britain*).

25 Jan.—**Soviet Seizure of Austrian Property.** The U.S. High Commissioner gave details at a meeting of the Allied Control Commission of property removed from Austria by the Administration of Soviet Properties (U.S.I.A.).¹ He estimated the replacement cost of machines and equipment at \$1,000 m.

27 Jan.—**U.S. Aid.** The U.S. Special Mission for Economic Cooperation announced that Austria would receive \$120 m. in economic aid from the United States during the fiscal year ending 30 June 1952.

Prince Starhemberg. Prince Starhemberg's lawyer issued a statement announcing that the prince had transferred to his son all his rights in the estates restored to him.

2 Feb.—Dr Grüber, Foreign Minister, refuted in a broadcast the theory put forward by Austrian Communists that Austria could have its peace treaty if it no longer orientated itself towards the west but proclaimed its neutrality. He said he was convinced that a policy of concessions and the establishment of a Government friendly to the U.S.S.R. would not lead to Soviet troops going home.

BELGIUM. 22 Jan.—**New Government's Policy.** M. Van Houtte, the new Christian Social Prime Minister, in a statement of policy in Parliament, declared his intention of strengthening the country's domestic economy and finances and of fulfilling Belgium's military, economic, and financial share of the Atlantic defence programme. He welcomed the organization of a west European defence community and insisted on the immediate ratification of the Schuman Plan.

23 Jan.—The House of Representatives passed by 103 votes to 97 a vote of confidence in M. Van Houtte's new Government.

5 Feb.—**Schuman Plan Treaty.** The Senate decided to ratify the Schuman Plan treaty by 102 votes to 4 with 58 abstentions.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA. 29 Jan.—**Kenya: Raids by Ethiopian Tribesmen.** The Government announced that on the night of 18 January a band of about fifty Gelubba tribesmen from Ethiopia had raided British Rendile villages about seventy-five miles south of the Ethiopian frontier. Five men, twenty women, and forty children had been reported killed and six men wounded.

1 Feb.—Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Nairobi for a visit to Kenya on the first stage of their journey to Australia and New Zealand.

6 Feb.—As a result of the death that morning of King George VI, the new Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh left by air for Uganda to return to the United Kingdom.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA. 22 Jan.—**Nigeria.** The membership of the first Council of Ministers was announced. It included, besides the Governor, twelve elected Ministers, all Nigerians, and six *ex-officio* members.

British West Africa (*continued*)

24 Jan.—The new Nigerian constitution came into full effect.

29 Jan.—The first Nigerian Parliament held its inaugural session.

BURMA. 20 Jan.—Reports from the Siamese frontier said that well-armed Chinese Nationalist troops were moving daily through Siam to join the forces of Gen. Li Mi in Yunnan province of China on the eastern frontier of Burma.

23 Jan.—Withdrawal of U.S. aid (*see United States*).

28 Jan.—U.N. debate on Chinese Nationalist forces in Burma (*see United Nations, General Assembly—Political Committee*).

A Government communiqué announced that Burmese troops were fighting about 6,000 Chinese Nationalist troops on Burmese soil.

The U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, Mr Day, stated that at the request of Burma, his Government had recently asked the Chinese Nationalist Government to withdraw their troops from the Burmese border.

CANADA. 24 Jan.—**Governor-General.** Mr Vincent Massey, former Canadian High Commissioner in London, was appointed Governor-General in succession to Lord Alexander.

CHINA. 20 Jan.—Reports concerning Gen. Li Mi's forces in Yunnan (*see Burma*).

23 Jan.—**Japan.** Mr Chang Han-Fu, deputy Foreign Minister, broadcast a strong attack on Japan's submission to American pressure to conclude a peace treaty with the Chinese Nationalist Government of Formosa. He also condemned the British Government for having tacitly supported U.S. policy in the Far East and for having been one of the first Governments to ratify the Japanese peace treaty. He claimed that the exchange of letters between Mr Yoshida and Mr Dulles (*see Japan, 16 January*) was clear evidence of intention 'to prepare a new aggressive war against the people and territory of China'.

25 Jan.—**Great Britain: Deportations from Hong Kong.** The New China News Agency published the text of a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry protesting against the deportation of thirteen Communists from Hong Kong.

CONFERENCE OF COMMONWEALTH FINANCE MINISTERS.

21 Jan.—A statement issued at the close of the conference said that the Ministers would submit to their Governments proposals calculated to ensure that the sterling area as a whole would be in balance with the rest of the world at latest in respect of the second half of 1952. The methods of achieving this aim would vary according to the circumstances of individual members. Measures to combat inflation and to increase exports and earning power would be essential and in some cases long-term borrowing from outside the Commonwealth would be practicable. If other measures were not sufficient a temporary reduction of imports would be required. The statement laid great stress on the ultimate objective of sterling convertibility and pointed out that though it was

primarily the responsibility of members of the sterling area themselves to create the necessary conditions (including the achievement of adequate gold reserves) under which convertibility could be reached and maintained, the co-operation of other countries, notably those consistently in surplus with the rest of the world, would also be required. The statement also emphasized the need to develop the productive power of members and said that an examination of the possibilities in this connection would be made at once. It pointed out that investment from outside the sterling area would be needed for some time to come and should be encouraged.

CONFERENCE ON THE EUROPEAN ARMY. 26 Jan.—A conference on the European Army attended by the Foreign, Defence, and Finance Ministers of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, Luxembourg, and Federal Germany, opened in Paris.

27 Jan.—Professor Hallstein, German Secretary of State, told the conference that the defence community could not come into existence until the German Federal Republic had become a member of N.A.T.O.

28 Jan.—A communiqué was issued giving an outline of the points on which agreement had been reached during the conference. It stated that the collegiate body responsible for the forces of the six countries would be known as the Commissariat for the European Defence Community and would have nine members appointed for six years. The composition of the Assembly would be the same as that for the Schuman Plan except that France, Germany and Italy would have three more seats or twenty-one seats each. Both it and the Court of Justice would serve both organizations. In the Council of Ministers (six) the normal majority would be two-thirds, but where only a simple majority was required, in the event of an equally divided vote, the views of the three Ministers whose countries together contributed two-thirds of the funds and troops of the community would be deemed to constitute a majority. The seat of the institution, the duration of the treaty, and the relation of the European defence community to N.A.T.O. were left unsettled, the latter being said to 'require special study'.

31 Jan.—M. Alphand, French representative in the Atlantic Council deputies and president of the Paris conference on the European Army, told the press in London that agreement had been reached on the military composition of the European force (which would be forty-three divisions), on the principle of a common military budget, on the need for a common defence production programme, and on the supra-national nature of the Commissariat. He discussed the legal difficulties arising from the relationship between the European Defence Community and N.A.T.O.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 22 Jan.—Government Changes. Prague Radio announced that Mr Kopriva, Minister of National Security, had been relieved of his duties at his own request and replaced by Mr Bacilek, Minister of State Control. Mr Halus had been appointed to succeed Mr Bacilek.

EGYPT. 17 Jan.—A British Embassy official reported that the Government had closed the Cairo-Suez road to all British traffic.

The British Embassy protested a second time to the Egyptian Government against the offer by a left-wing newspaper of a reward for the killing of Gen. Erskine, commander of British troops in Egypt.

18 Jan.—A British military official announced that the Egyptian Government had protested against the detention of Gen. Raouf Bey, Chief of the Egyptian Police Administration, and of the 130 policemen taken with him during the searching of El Hammada on 16 January. The official said that the general and his men would be detained until investigations were completed.

A British civilian, Mr Tomlinson, was attacked and beaten in Port Said in the presence of his wife. He was finally rescued by the police who arrested the attackers. A strong British protest was lodged with the Egyptian authorities.

A state of emergency was proclaimed in Cairo after gangs of Moslem Brotherhood sympathizers had been forcing bars and cabarets to close early because they objected to public entertainment while their colleagues were fighting in the Canal Zone.

19 Jan.—One British soldier was killed, another died of wounds, and seven others were wounded in skirmishes lasting several hours in Ismailia. During the fighting an American nun, Sister Anthony, was shot dead.

Gen. Erskine announced that as he could no longer tolerate the existing 'most unsatisfactory' situation in which the Egyptian authorities were failing to maintain law and order or to maintain the curfew, he was taking action to ensure the security of his lines of communication and the safety of British and other friendly nationals.

Gen. Raouf Bey was released. A British communiqué said there was no evidence that he had personally ordered the police to open fire at El Hammada.

Suez Canal. The acting Foreign Minister handed Notes to the diplomatic representatives of the United States, France, Norway, and the Netherlands warning their Governments that the dispatch of any warship to assist the British in keeping the Suez Canal open to shipping would be regarded as an unfriendly action and armed aggression against Egyptian sovereignty.

20 Jan.—British troops occupied a large part of Ismailia on the northern bank of the Sweet Water Canal. They evicted all inhabitants except the aged and sick and established full military control. Forty-one suspects were arrested.

A British Embassy spokesman announced that a Note had been received from the Egyptian Government protesting that the British operations of 16 January against the villages of Tel-el-Kebir and El Hammada were 'acts of war' and that the British commander was not even observing the laws and customs of war. After alleging that captured Egyptians were being inhumanly treated and even killed, the Note stated that as members of a resistance movement they were entitled to be treated as prisoners of war under the Geneva Convention.

A student was killed and a number of police and students wounded in clashes in Cairo following demonstrations by students against the closing of schools.

A British Note outlining the results of an inquiry into the attacks on British troops in the Suez area on 3 and 4 December was presented to the Foreign Ministry. The Note said that the evidence showed that ill-disciplined and uncontrolled Egyptian police had engaged in deliberate attacks on British troops, that large numbers of armed civilians took part in the attacks, and that the British had shown great forbearance under fire and used the minimum of force in restoring order. It rejected as inaccurate and tendentious the Egyptian Note of 6 December concerning the incidents and repudiated specific allegations contained in it.

21 Jan.—British troops discovered in a Muslim cemetery at Ismailia a terrorist arms store containing over 6,000 rounds of ammunition, stocks of dynamite, bombs, and Sten guns. While searching the cemetery a British officer was seriously wounded (he died later), four terrorists were killed, and eleven captured.

It was announced that a military court would investigate the circumstances of Sister Anthony's death on 19 January.

Azmi Bey, a spokesman of the Egyptian delegation to the United Nations, suggested to the press in Paris that the death of Sister Anthony might have been a British act of provocation designed to 'interest' American opinion in the Suez dispute.

Serag Ed-Din Pasha, Minister of the Interior, declared that Sister Anthony had been killed by British troops.

Seventeen students were arrested in Cairo for demonstrations following the funeral of two students killed the previous day.

22 Jan.—After returning from an investigation in Ismailia, the U.S. Consul-General said in Cairo that no eye-witness of the shooting of Sister Anthony had been found.

Another terrorist was shot by British troops in Ismailia and thirteen more suspects were captured. A terrorist was also shot at Tel-el-Kebir.

23 Jan.—Ali Helmi Bey, sub-Governor of Ismailia, declared to the press that British control in the area had prevented the Egyptians from suppressing terrorists and maintaining security. He accused the British of brutally ill-treating the Egyptian population in the course of their searching and occupying operations and said that food supplies had been reduced to a dangerously low level by the military control.

The British Foreign Office issued a statement saying that the sub-Governor of Ismailia had refused a British suggestion that Egyptian officials should co-operate to ensure that houses temporarily vacated should be closed and sealed.

The Minister of the Interior told the press in Cairo that he had sent two protests to Gen. Erskine against the clearing operations in Ismailia and had demanded that they should cease immediately. He alleged that during the operations Egyptians had been crucified on trees and women and children thrown destitute into the streets. In reply to a question whether the Egyptian Army might be used to protect inhabi-

Egypt (continued)

tants in the Canal Zone from attacks, Serag Ed-Din Pasha said that that was a matter for the 'discretion' of the Council of Ministers.

The Cairo newspaper *Al Misri* quoted Mr Vyshinsky, Soviet Foreign Minister, as saying in a press interview in Paris that 'the Soviet Union will try to assist economically and politically all Middle East peoples thirsting for liberty and independence'.

An explosion caused by sabotage occurred in a British arms depot between Ismailia and Fayid but there were no casualties.

Withdrawal of U.S. aid from Egypt (see *United States*).

24 Jan.—The British Army strengthened its dispositions in Ismailia. Searching operations continued in the town, and the village of Geneifa, between Rayd and Suez, was also searched. Six policemen were detained, of whom four admitted having been involved in attacks on the water filtration plant at Kafr Abdou.

25 Jan.—The British authorities informed the sub-Governor of Ismailia of their decision to disarm and expel the auxiliary police from the Canal Zone. On orders from Cairo the Egyptian police refused an ultimatum to surrender, and after three hours' fighting British troops took by force the two principal police buildings in the town. Three British soldiers and forty Egyptian policemen were killed and thirteen British and seventy-two policemen wounded. About 790 police eventually surrendered of whom not more than 100 were regulars. Later the sub-Governor informed the British Army authorities that the Government held the British responsible for 'all that they had done against the town, its inhabitants, and the police'.

The British Foreign Office issued a statement that the operation had only been undertaken after every effort had been made to persuade the Egyptian authorities to bring the activities of the auxiliary police under control. The Egyptian Government had already been informed of the part played by the auxiliary police in the attacks on British troops on 17 and 18 November in Ismailia and on 3 and 4 December in Suez and there was abundant evidence to show their connivance and participation in other attacks. Gen. Erskine had had no alternative but to request their disarmament, and the Egyptian refusal to comply with the request had necessitated their enforced disarmament.

A state of emergency was proclaimed in Cairo and a special Cabinet meeting was held to consider the day's events in Ismailia. Thousands of demonstrators paraded the streets shouting for revenge against the British.

26 Jan.—King Farouk proclaimed martial law throughout Egypt and appointed the Prime Minister, Nahas Pasha, as Military Governor of Egypt after a day of rioting and arson in Cairo in which first British, and later other buildings were set alight and about a quarter of the modern business centre was destroyed or damaged. Troops were called out and about 300 rioters were arrested. Total casualties were reported to be at least 20 killed and 200 wounded; British casualties were 10 killed, 4 injured, and 2 missing. The damage was estimated at from £20 m. to

£50 m., and about 10,000 to 15,000 persons were put out of work as a result of the destruction.

A Government statement was issued justifying martial law on the ground that subversive elements had provoked disorder in accordance with a pre-arranged plan in order to overthrow the regime and encourage 'the British enemy to interfere in the affairs of the fatherland'.

About 350 British families were evacuated from Tel-el-Kebir.

27 Jan.—The Government tightened the censorship of the press, shut all schools and universities in Cairo, banned meetings of more than five people, and imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew during which troops were ordered to shoot on sight. All main roads from Cairo were closed and no foreigners allowed to leave the city.

The Prime Minister announced that he had received protests concerning the Cairo riots from a number of countries including Great Britain, the United States, France, and Switzerland.

New Government. King Farouk dismissed Nahas Pasha for failing to maintain peace and order, and called on Aly Maher Pasha, Prime Minister in 1936 and 1939-40, to form a Government. In a letter to the King accepting the Premiership, Aly Maher Pasha said that he would strive for the evacuation of British troops from the Canal Zone and the unity of the Nile valley, and that he would also work for the maintenance of public security and the rule of law. Later he announced his Government in which he himself assumed, besides the Premiership, the portfolios of War, Marine, and Foreign Affairs. The appointments included: Interior, Mortada El Maraghi Bey; Justice, Mohammed Aly El Namazy; Finance, Zaky Abdel Motaal; and Social Affairs, Mahmoud Hassan Pasha.

28 Jan.—Aly Maher Pasha emphasized at a press conference the need to maintain order and to ensure security for both Egyptians and foreigners.

Later he announced in Parliament that he would strive to form a national front composed of all parties including the Wafd. He would not conclude any agreement with Britain and he would follow the policy of achieving the evacuation of British troops and the unity of the Nile valley. Both Houses gave him a unanimous vote of confidence and also approved the decree imposing martial law throughout the country for two months.

The police wounded sixty-two persons breaking the curfew.

A British military train was blown up by a mine near Kantara. Four British soldiers were injured and twenty yards of track destroyed.

29 Jan.—Statement on Egypt by Mr Eden (*see Great Britain*).

30 Jan.—The British Ambassador was received in audience by King Farouk after having called on Aly Maher Pasha, the new Prime Minister. The heads of the U.S., French, and Turkish missions were also received by the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister said in an interview with the press that he was ready to discuss with the four Powers a Middle East command and conditions in regard to bases. He also said that he was ready to consider any understanding Mr Eden might propose.

Egypt (continued)

In general, the lull in terrorist activity continued, though two shots were fired at a sentry at El Ballah.

31 Jan.—The Cabinet dismissed and replaced ten officers concerned with law and order, including the Director-General of Police and the Director-General of Public Security.

1 Feb.—**National Committee.** The names were announced of the members of a National Committee set up by the Prime Minister as a consultative body to advise the Government on the Anglo-Egyptian issue. The Wafd was represented by two members, Salah-ed-Din Pasha and Ibrahim Farag Pasha—the Foreign and Deputy Foreign Ministers in the previous Government. The Liberal-Constitutional and Saadist parties had also each two representatives and the Kotla one.

2 Feb.—The arrest was announced of Ahmed Hussein, leader of the Socialist Party.

3 Feb.—Aly Maher Pasha, Prime Minister, declared after the first meeting of the new Cabinet that Egyptian foreign policy would be based on the fullest possible co-operation with the Arab League and on friendly relations with Britain on a footing of equality. He said that British acquiescence in Egyptian national demands would ensure for her the friendship and support of the Arab bloc.

The Minister of the Interior announced that 800 persons had been arrested as a result of the riots.

4 Feb.—Aly Maher Pasha told the press that he was anxious 'that a healthy atmosphere for a better understanding should prevail between Egypt and all the Powers of the free world'. He said the Government's economic policy was, first, to reduce the cost of living and, secondly, to increase production. He appealed to foreign residents to 'have faith' in spite of the riots.

Two minor terrorist acts were committed in the Canal Zone but caused no casualties.

5 Feb.—The Governor of Suez reported that Customs officials had resumed work after the withdrawal of British troops from the ferry building, and the newspapers reported a resumption of work at Port Said by Egyptian pilots, dockers, and electricians who had been on strike since October.

The British Army began to relax restrictions on road movement in the Canal Zone, and the number of oil tanker lorries allowed to travel daily from Suez to Cairo was increased from 20 to 100.

6 Feb.—**Government Changes.** The Prime Minister announced two changes in his former list of Ministers and the appointment of four new Ministers.

Great Britain. The Government received a Note from Britain expressing the 'strongest condemnation' of the events in Cairo on 26 January 'when British subjects were killed in the most brutal and barbarous manner and British property damaged and destroyed. It stated that the riots had clearly been well organized in advance, that until the Egyptian Army was summoned the authorities had done little to restrain the rioters and in some cases the police had assisted them, and

that this indifference and negligence on the part of the Government strongly pointed to official knowledge and encouragement of the organizers' plots. The Note described the 'shameful and vile' events at the Turf Club where ten British subjects were killed and four seriously injured, and cited the reduction of the guard there from forty men to four at a time of high tension as an example of the official attitude. The Note further stated that the riots were the logical outcome of the Government's encouragement of criminal elements, of the inflammatory speeches of Ministers, and of its encouragement of attacks on British subjects, and said that the Government's responsibility for the riots had been categorically reaffirmed by the former Minister for Foreign Affairs in a telephone conversation with the British Ambassador when the riots were at their height. H.M. Embassy demanded the drastic punishment of those responsible and an assurance that foreign lives and property would in future be fully safeguarded. The Egyptian Government would be held fully responsible for the damage of loss and life incurred.

ETHIOPIA. 29 Jan.—Tribesmen's raid on Kenya villages (*see British East Africa*).

EUROPEAN MOVEMENT. 24 Jan.—A conference which opened in London on 21 January ended with the adoption of a resolution declaring that a lasting settlement with Russia would only be achieved when national independence with personal freedom had been established in the countries of central and eastern Europe, and when, assured of that independence, they could unite with the rest of the European family.

FINLAND. 24 Jan.—Dr Kekkonen, Prime Minister, issued a statement in which he emphasized the importance of a neutral Scandinavia on the Swedish model as a means of keeping war from northern Europe.

FORMOSA. 18 Jan.—**Japan.** Dr Yeh, Foreign Minister in the Chinese Nationalist Government, announced the readiness of his Government to negotiate a bilateral peace treaty with Japan.

20 Jan.—Reports concerning Gen. Li Mi's forces in Yunnan (*see Burma*).

23 Jan.—U.S. denial of reports of U.S. aid to Chinese Nationalists in Burma (*see United States*).

26 Jan et seq.—Debate on Chinese Nationalist charges against Russia (*see United Nations, General Assembly—Political Committee*).

28 Jan.—U.N. debate on Chinese Nationalist forces in Burma (*see United Nations, General Assembly—Political Committee*).

Report of fighting in Burma and U.S. statement (*see Burma*).

FRANCE. 17 Jan.—In a statement of policy to the Assembly as prospective Prime Minister, M. Faure, Minister of Justice in the outgoing Government, said he would secure the necessary economies and reforms in the social security services and railways, not by 'skeleton laws' but by

France (continued)

Bills regularly voted by a speedy procedure. On the subject of a sliding scale of wages he said he would rely on the special committee on collective bargaining to advise the Government on price fluctuations. The Socialists expressed strong reservations in regard to the latter proposal.

18 Jan.—M. Faure was elected Prime Minister in the Assembly by 401 votes to 101. The Communists opposed and the R.P.F. abstained.

19 Jan.—**Tunisia.** The Socialist Party issued a statement expressing deep anxiety over the measures taken in Tunisia (*see under Tunisia*) which it declared to be contrary to the principles of the French constitution and which it asserted could only benefit the opposers of Franco-Tunisian *rapprochement*—namely the Communists and the old Destour Nationalists.

20 Jan.—**New Government.** M. Faure presented to the President his new Government which was closely similar to its predecessor, thirty members having been in the previous Cabinet and twenty-six in the same posts. The Socialists were again self-excluded. The list was as follows (one asterisk indicating a member of the previous Cabinet and two asterisks a member retaining his old post): Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, M. Faure (Rad.)*; Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State, M. Queuille (Rad.)*; Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, M. Bidault (M.R.P.)*; Ministers of State: M. Mitterand (U.D.S.R.); M. Laniel (Ind.)*; M. Pflimlin (M.R.P.)* in charge of Council of Europe Affairs; M. Letourneau (M.R.P.)* in charge of relations with Associated States; Justice, M. Martinand-Deplat (Rad.); Foreign Affairs, M. Robert Schuman (M.R.P.)*; Interior, M. Brune (Rad.)*; Economic Affairs, M. Buron (M.R.P.)*; Commerce, M. Bonnefous (U.D.S.R.); Budget, M. Courant (Ind.)*; Education, M. Marie (Rad.)*; Public Works and Transport, M. Pinay (Ind.)*; Industry and Energy, M. Louvel (M.R.P.)*; Agriculture, M. Laurens (P.)*; Oversea France, M. Jacquinet (Ind.)*; Labour, M. Bacon (M.R.P.)*; Reconstruction, M. Claudius-Petit (U.D.S.R.)*; Ex-Servicemen, M. Temple (Ind.)*; Health, M. Paul Ribeyre (P.)*; Armaments, M. Bourges-Maunoury (Rad.)*; Posts, etc., M. Duchet (Ind.)*; Merchant Navy, M. Morice (Rad.)*; Information, M. Paul Côte-Floret (M.R.P.).

22 Jan.—**Tunisia.** After a debate on the composition and policy of the new Government, a motion was carried in the Government's favour by 396 votes to 220, the Socialists supporting the motion and only the Communists and Gaullists opposing. As a result of recent events the debate was almost entirely concerned with the Tunisian problem. M. Faure insisted that order must be restored. He said the removal of M. Bourguiba and other leaders to forced residence far from the capital had been decided by the French authorities in Tunisia in the light of general instructions they had received. He defined the Government's policy as that of resuming negotiations with the Tunisians as soon as possible and pressing on with reforms leading to internal autonomy. He said the establishment of a Tunisian Cabinet in February 1951 was being followed by the gradual absorption of Tunisians in the

Civil Service—where there were far too many Frenchmen—by the organization of local Government, and by the creation of a representative assembly. He did not believe that the association of the French in representative institutions was contrary to the principle of the Bey's sovereignty. M. Faure declared emphatically 'we have never, and we do not now, demand co-sovereignty' and he urged that a solution should be found through the mixed commission agreed on by both parties. He described the Tunisian Government's approach to the United Nations as inadmissible and reaffirmed M. Schuman's principle that France could not admit that her negotiations with Tunisia and Morocco were the concern of any third party.

24 Jan.—North Atlantic Treaty. The National Assembly ratified the admission of Greece and Turkey to N.A.T.O. by 519 votes to 101, the Communists alone voting against the Bill.

25 Jan.—M. Letourneau on the war in Indo-China (see Indo-China).

27 Jan.—Saar. It was announced in the press that the Council of Ministers had decided on 25 January to appoint M. Grandval, High Commissioner in the Saar, as chief of the French diplomatic mission in the Saar with the rank and status of Ambassador.

West German statement on appointment of French Ambassador to the Saar (see Germany).

28 Jan.—Soviet Note on a Middle East Command (see U.S.S.R.).

1 Feb.—Great Britain. Mr Eden arrived in Paris for talks with French Ministers.

Economic Situation. The Prime Minister, M. Faure, said in a speech to the Foreign Press Association that France was suffering from a grave scarcity of foreign currency and that the economic situation would necessitate difficult measures. After describing France's heavy defence commitments, he emphasized that Germany's contribution to European defence must not upset the balance of forces or thrust the French contribution into second place, if for no other reason than that Germany's commitments were purely European while France was deeply committed in Asia as well. He said France would accept her military burdens to the utmost but the country must not be reduced to poverty by a threat to its currency.

2 Feb.—Anglo-French Talks. A communiqué issued at the close of two-day talks between Mr Eden and M. Schuman, the British and French Foreign Ministers, said that Mr Eden had given an account of the Anglo-U.S. talks in Washington and that the two Ministers had discussed the negotiations for a European Defence Community and methods of associating Great Britain closely with the Community.

Saar Premier on Saar dispute (see Saar).

3 Feb.—Import Cuts. The Minister for Economic Affairs announced that in view of the growing deficit with members of the European Payments Union and the consequent drain on dollar reserves, further cuts in imports had become essential and the O.E.E.C. measures for trade liberalization 'would therefore be temporarily suspended except in regard to raw materials and essential food products'. Measures to increase exports would be introduced.

GERMANY. 17 Jan.—West Germany. Dr Adenauer, Federal Chancellor, re-emphasized in the Bundestag his view that there should be unity of opinion in regard to vital national issues and promised the Opposition that if they would accept his offer to seek a common basis of agreement with the Government he would treat the matter in an absolutely fair way.

Union of German Workers. The press department of the Federation of Trade Unions described the founding at Detmold of a 'Union of German Workers' as a first move by the neo-Nazi Socialist Reich Party to form an alternative organization in expectation that the party would be proscribed by the Constitutional Court. It anticipated a similar move on the part of the Communist Party.

18 Jan.—Status of Berlin. The Allied High Commission in Bonn issued a statement announcing the annulment of certain minor provisions in federal legislation which implied that Berlin was included in the area of validity of the Basic Law and that federal law applied to the city. The provisions were described as 'incompatible with Berlin's status outside the federation and with allied policy'. The statement said that it was the intention of the three Powers to retain their special position and rights in Berlin after the contractual arrangements being negotiated with the Federal Republic had come into force.

West Germany: Steel Industry. As a further step in the reorganization of the steel industry, thirty-one orders were issued under allied law No. 27 for the seizure of the assets of ancillary plants, mainly concerned with processing, and their transfer to units already formed.

Netherlands. A treaty giving the Dutch the right to work coal seams extending under the German frontier was signed by the Netherlands and Federal German Governments in Bonn.

19 Jan.—German Defence Contribution. The Social Democratic Party executive rejected unanimously, with 2 abstentions, a German contribution to western defence under existing conditions. The resolution said that neither equality of risks nor equality of advantages existed as yet and that in the political and military spheres also the conditions for German equality of rights had not been fulfilled. The party considered the condition that dissolution of the occupation regime should be dependent on German acceptance of military and economic obligations to be inconsistent with the allies' promise of freedom of decision and to contain the danger of Germany becoming a power in the strategic plans of other Powers.

Herr Blank, director of the Federal Government's security and defence department, announced in a broadcast that Parliament would be asked to approve a form of conscription as soon as the terms of Germany's contribution to the European Army had been fixed. He said the conscription need not be universal: the contemplated force would consist of from 300,000 to 400,000 men.

21 Jan.—Mr McCloy, U.S. High Commissioner, expressed concern in a speech at Freiburg University at the apathy of a large section of the people in regard to the political structure of west Germany. He said that according to studies made by his office only 13 per cent of the people

supported neo-Nazism and the real danger lay in the failure of Germans to realize that they must act in defence of their own liberties.

23 Jan.—Great Britain. Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, British High Commissioner, declared in a speech at Bad Godesberg that British commitments to Europe were 'definite and undisputed' and that they had actually stationed in Germany a larger and more effective military force than any other west European country.

Western Defence. The executive committee of the Federation of German Trade Unions passed unanimously a resolution declaring their readiness to defend liberty, the rights of man, and democracy and opposing a policy of neutrality on the issue. The resolution said that a progressive economic and social policy was necessary to sustain the defence of democracy and liberty and added a warning against measures likely to encourage militarism.

Berlin. The Soviet and East German authorities started once more to hold up traffic on the autobahn between Berlin and west Germany.

27 Jan.—Saar. Appointment of M. Grandval (*see France*).

The Federal Government issued a statement to the effect that, in view of the appointment of M. Grandval as French Ambassador to the Saar, the Chancellor would refuse to sign any agreement for a German contribution to a European Army until a debate had taken place in the *Bundestag* on all the questions involved.

28 Jan.—East Germany: U.S.S.R. The official news agency announced that a further 310 craftsmen had returned to the Zeiss works at Jena in Thuringia after five years' reconstruction work in Russia.

West Germany: Saar. The French High Commissioner, M. François-Poncet, said on returning from Paris that the status of the Saar would remain provisional until it was possible to discuss the question of German frontiers.

29 Jan.—The west German Cabinet discussed the appointment of M. Grandval as *de facto* Ambassador in the Saar. Professor Hallstein, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, reported on the representations he had made to the French Foreign Secretary and on a talk he had had with Gen. Eisenhower. Later he outlined to the press the main grounds for German complaints in connection with the Saar. He said that M. Grandval's appointment, French efforts to secure the lease of the Warndt coalfield, and the signing of a social insurance agreement between the Saar and another foreign Power—not France—were all acts which disregarded the provisional status of the Saar according to which nothing should be done to prejudice a final settlement. He also complained about the banning of the Saar Democratic Party.

Berlin: Police. The west Berlin authorities announced details of a new lightly-armed *Bereitschaft* (emergency) police force to be established on 1 February. Its ultimate strength would be about 3,000.

31 Jan.—West Germany. The police raided the offices throughout western Germany of the Communist and Socialist Reich parties and seized documents to serve as evidence in support of the Government's petition to the Constitutional Court asking that the two parties should be declared unconstitutional.

Germany (continued)

East Germany. The east German Information Agency announced the completion of a two-weeks' tour of the eastern zone by fifty-six members of the west German Social Democratic Party.

Berlin. The west Berlin House of Deputies chose eleven additional members to represent it in the west German *Bundestag* in accordance with the recent decision to increase their representation from 8 to 19 members. (The 19 members were composed as follows: Socialists, 9; Christian Democrats, 5; Free Democrats, 5.)

1 Feb.—West Germany: Saar. Dr Adenauer, Federal Chancellor, made a statement to the *Bundesrat* on the Saar. He recalled that M. Bérard, the French deputy High Commissioner, had stated that a representative of the Saar would be added to several French diplomatic missions abroad, and also that the *Saarbrücken Zeitung*, a newspaper close to the French Government, had commented that with M. Grandval's appointment a start had been made 'with the creation of a new State'. Dr Adenauer said that in an exchange of letters between himself and the French Foreign Minister, M. Schuman, on 18 April 1951, it had been explicitly stated that the definitive settlement of the political status of the Saar would be determined in the peace treaty and the letters had contained assurances by both parties that the Saar's political status should not be prejudiced by any advance action. He declared that it was the Federal Government's view that 'present events in the Saar constitute an attempt to prejudice it and are contrary to the exchange of letters, and he concluded with the statement that 'in wide circles in Germany faith had been shaken whether France seriously desires a genuine partnership with the Federal Republic, such as is essential as the foundation of a defence community'.

Schuman Plan Treaty. The *Bundesrat* approved the ratification of the Schuman Plan Treaty but attached a series of recommendations, one of which criticized French measures in the Saar as contradictory to the Saar's international status and as prejudicing the final settlement in the peace treaty. It asked the Federal Government to renew its efforts to guarantee Germany's rights in respect to the Saar and to secure the restoration there of political freedom.

2 Feb.—Saar Premier on Saar dispute (see Saar).

5 Feb.—Bosch Combine. The Allied High Commission announced final decisions on the breaking up of the Bosch combine.

6 Feb.—All-German Elections. The *Bundestag* approved by 293 votes to 29 with 25 abstentions a revised Bill laying down conditions for the holding of free and democratic elections throughout Germany. The opposition came from Bavarians and a few others who considered that the federal principle was not safeguarded. The Bill laid down conditions for freedom of opinion and political activity and freedom from arrest. It provided that the elections would be supervised by an international body to which every elector would have the right of appeal, and it charged the constituent assembly with the maintenance of free, constitutional, democratic, and federal order pending the coming into force of the new constitution. Herr Kaiser, Minister for All-German Affairs, read a

Government declaration stating that the new constitution must, *inter alia*, ensure the independence of the courts, guarantee human and civic rights, and provide for the functions of the Opposition.

GREAT BRITAIN. 17 Jan.—Mr Churchill's speech to U.S. Congress (see *United States*).

Central African Federation. Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, arrived in London for discussions on Central African federation.

18 Jan.—Anglo-U.S. Metals Agreement. Details of the agreement reached in Washington by Mr Churchill, Prime Minister, and President Truman on mutual assistance in the supply of scarce materials were announced from 10 Downing Street. The United States undertook to make available to Britain during 1952 a million tons of steel, including scrap and pig iron from overseas sources previously earmarked for the United States. About 80 per cent would be steel. In return Britain agreed to make available to the United States over 55 m. lb. of aluminium, to be replaced by the United States by the middle of 1953. The United States would also buy 20,000 tons of tin at \$1·18 a lb. An official of the Ministry of Supply said that the full benefit of the additional supplies of steel would not be felt till the second half of the year.

Anglo-U.S. statement on a Supreme Commander for the North Atlantic area (see *United States*).

21 Jan.—Central African Federation. Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, outlined to the press the proposals he would submit to the British Government regarding the federation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He emphasized the importance in the first instance of economic union which he said would also necessitate political union on the economic side. He declared himself utterly opposed to a Minister for Native Affairs, and he was also opposed to putting the native franchise on a separate footing from the European.

Trade Figures. The Board of Trade issued the figures for overseas trade for 1951. The value of exports totalled £2,580 m. which was £409 m. higher than in 1950. Imports rose from £2,608 m. to £3,914 m., and re-exports were £42 m. higher at £127 m.

Austria. A meeting of the Foreign Ministers' deputies was postponed following receipt of a Soviet letter asking for more time to consider the latest western communication.

22 Jan.—Speaking at a dinner of the National Farmers' Union in London, Mr Eden, Foreign Minister, deplored a tendency to minimize the seriousness of the balance of payments situation which he described as 'the gravest crisis which the sterling area has faced in its history'. He re-emphasized the Government's determination to make the country solvent and asked for a united endeavour. He said there would be sacrifices for all but they would be fairly spread.

24 Jan.—Austrian Peace Treaty. A note on behalf of the three Western Foreign Ministers' Deputies was handed to the Soviet Chargé d'Affaires in London. It expressed regret that the failure of the Soviet

Great Britain (continued) deputy to attend the meeting proposed for 21 January was continuing to delay negotiations for the Austrian Peace Treaty and said it was becoming difficult to resist the conclusion that the Soviet Government was deliberately obstructing the completion of the treaty and the restoration of Austrian independence.

European Movement conference (*see European Movement*).

25 Jan.—Foreign Office statement on British action against police in Ismailia (*see Egypt*).

28 Jan.—**United States: Rubber.** The Ministry of Materials announced the completion of arrangements for the transfer to the United States during the forthcoming months of 25,000 tons of rubber for strategic stock on the basis of present American buying prices.

Defence Minister. It was announced that Field-Marshal Viscount Alexander had been appointed Minister of Defence, the appointment to take effect from 1 March.

U.S. military aid to Britain (*see United States*).

Soviet Note on a Middle East Command (*see U.S.S.R.*).

29 Jan.—**Financial Crisis.** Mr Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made a statement to the House on the financial crisis and measures to resolve it. After reporting on the Conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers (q.v.) he said that the aim of achieving a balance with the rest of the world by the second half of the current year would have to be followed up by the re-establishment of a surplus in order to build up gold reserves, and he emphasized that restrictions and cuts were only palliatives and the fundamental remedy was increased productivity and expanded exports and that a sound economy could only be achieved when the trade of the sterling area had reached a much higher level and sterling had become freely convertible. He then announced the Government's proposals for meeting the United Kingdom's adverse balance. These included further cuts of £150 m. in external expenditure (making, with the November cuts, a total of £500 m.) to be achieved by further reductions in imports of coal, foodstuffs, clothing, furniture, and other manufactures, a further cut to £25 in the foreign travel allowance, and a saving of about £22 m. in connection with the import of tobacco. In order to increase exports, home deliveries of plant, machinery, and vehicles for civil use would be reduced by £150 m. to £200 m. below the level of 1950; reductions would also be made in the domestic supplies of motor cars and cycles, bicycles, radio, television sets, refrigerators and other goods, and restrictions would be imposed on the hire-purchase of certain specified articles. Economies in internal expenditure included a reduction of £1,200,000 in information service costs, a reduction of 10,000 in Civil Service personnel, and a charge of 1s. on Health Service prescriptions and of up to £1 for dental treatment.

Egypt. Mr Eden, Foreign Secretary, in a statement on Egypt in the Commons said that the activities of the Egyptian auxiliary police had been mainly concerned with intimidating British labour and with terrorism, and several representations urging that they should be disarmed had been made by the British to the Egyptian Government.

These representations had been ignored and a critical situation had arisen which had necessitated the operation undertaken at Ismailia on 25 January to disarm the auxiliary police. The Government fully supported Gen. Erskine in undertaking this operation. Mr Eden also gave an account of the riots in Cairo on 26 January and of the casualties and damage caused. He said that on 27 January a Note on behalf of the Canadian and U.K. Governments had been addressed to the Egyptian Government informing it that it would be held responsible for all loss of life and property and that His Majesty's Government reserved full rights in that connection. He repeated that the Government were still willing to negotiate a revision of the 1936 treaty.

30 Jan.—Washington Talks. Mr Churchill emphasized in a statement to the House on his visit to Washington that neither before nor during the visit had any formal commitments or decisions been arrived at in discussions concerning the possibility of a Communist breach of a Korean truce. He expressed anxiety concerning the number of divisions which the free world were being forced to divert from Europe to the Far and Middle East and to South-East Asia. He calculated that these totalled 26 and were equivalent to 30 or even 35 European divisions and represented a force capable of opposing 170 Russian divisions. He said he was glad to have had an opportunity in Washington to make it clear that the English-speaking world were acting in true loyalty and comradeship in Korea and were resolved to bring that 'local event' into its proper relationship to the predominating danger in Europe. He denied having ever had the intention of making a bargain with the United States that if we worked smoothly with them in the Far East they should do the same in the Middle East, and said that both cases should be dealt with on their own merits which were strong.

31 Jan.—Economic Crisis. An Opposition amendment expressing no confidence in the Government's economic policy was defeated by 309 votes to 278. During the debate Mr Attlee, leader of the Opposition, said that while the Opposition supported what was necessary in the interests of the country they would reject matters which had no relation to the balance of payments and were of a partisan class nature. He maintained that domestic crises would continue to occur whatever Government might be in power because of the disproportionate influence exerted by the United States and because of the lack of international effort to keep economic forces on an even keel. Mr Bevan (Socialist) condemned the Government's plan to reduce the industrial stockpile in what had been described by Gen. Eisenhower as a year of peril. He also strongly criticized the charges for medical prescriptions.

Royal Tour. Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh left London by air for Nairobi on the first stage of their journey to Australia and New Zealand.

1 Feb.—Antarctic incident (*see Argentina*).

2 Feb.—Statement on Anglo-French talks (*see France*).

4 Feb.—**Arab Refugees.** Mr Eden announced in a written parliamentary reply that Britain had contributed towards the relief of Arab

Great Britain (*continued*)

refugees from Palestine a sum of £7,766,000 including the contribution for the 1951-2 programme of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency. He said Britain had also made an interest-free loan of £1 m. to the Jordan Government for economic development and the resettlement of refugees and proposed to make a further loan to Jordan of £1.5 m.

British protest to Argentina *re* Antarctic incident (*see Argentina*).

Mr Churchill's speech of 17 January to the U.S. Congress was published as a White Paper (Cmd. 8468).

Central African Federation. The Commonwealth Relations Office announced that the Secretary for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonial Secretary had discussed with the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland the various criticisms which had been expressed in the three territories against the proposals for closer association announced on 21 November. As a result of the discussions the Governments of the three territories were being asked to submit modifications to the proposals before 1 March, and the British Government were suggesting that these should be discussed at a conference in London towards the end of April.

British Note to Egypt on Cairo riots (*see Egypt*).

5 Feb.—Foreign Affairs. Opening a Commons debate on foreign affairs, Mr Eden gave an account of the stage reached in organizing the defence contributions of N.A.T.O. members and reviewed the progress made in the negotiations both for a new contractual relationship with Germany and for the formation of a European Defence Community. Touching on the Saar problem, he said the French position was that they were ready to discuss the question in advance of any general peace settlement and that their interest in the Saar was essentially economic, and he declared that the Government would seek to encourage the common thread of ideas which ran through the German and some of the French statements. Mr Eden announced the Government's intention of establishing a permanent delegation at the seat of the High Authority for coal and steel to transact business with it. He indicated that British association with the European Defence Community would include close consultation on matters of common interest, and, subject to the Supreme Commander's requirements, the linking of British forces on the continent with the European defence forces in matters of training, administration, and supply and a considerable blending of U.K. and European air forces. He stated categorically that British forces would remain on the continent as long as necessary, and he reaffirmed his belief that N.A.T.O. should be a permanent association.

Mr Eden restated the view that the security of the Middle East and the Suez Canal was an international responsibility and repeated his offer to reopen negotiations with Egypt in a friendly spirit, but he declared that he would not go back on the pledges he made in November in regard to the Sudan. Reviewing recent developments in Persia, including the Persian closing of British consulates and their refusal to accept the designated British Ambassador, he said that the Government

would continue to work for an improvement in relations but another Ambassador would not in the meanwhile be appointed. He expressed Britain's readiness to do anything possible to clear up the confused situation arising from the presence of Chinese Nationalist troops in Burma and suggested that a U.N. commission might investigate the situation.

Mr Eden gave an assurance that at the Washington talks no formal commitments had been entered into in regard to Korea and that the only undertaking given had been that, in the event of a breach of an armistice, consultation would take place among the interested Powers, including Britain. Replying to Opposition questions suggesting that there was a strong section of opinion in the United States which wished to extend the war to the mainland of China, Mr Eden said that he was sure there was a deep and lasting American desire to end the Korean conflict and that the United States, convinced as he was that Europe was still the decisive area, had no wish to become more deeply involved in the Far East.

Mr Attlee, Leader of the Opposition, deplored the absence of discussion in Washington on how to get peace in the Far East after an armistice and criticized Mr Churchill for the statement on Formosa in his speech to Congress which he said had been interpreted in America as support for Chiang Kai-shek. He emphasized the importance of trying first to get an armistice in Korea and secondly to limit the conflict. He also gave a warning against building up a new German army and said that the forces of the western Powers should be armed and strengthened before German units were brought in.

Transfer of U.S. military aid funds to economic aid (*see United States*).

6 Feb.—Death of the King. King George VI died at Sandringham, aged fifty-six, in the sixteenth year of his reign. His elder daughter, Princess Elizabeth, who was in Kenya at the time, was proclaimed the new Sovereign by an Accession Council.

GREECE. 19 Jan.—E.D.A. *Dimokratiki*, the official organ of the left-wing E.D.A., was proscribed and Mr Gavrielidis, the editor and secretary-general of the party, arrested. Mr Rendis, Minister of the Interior, said that seized Communist documents had provided evidence that the outlawed Communist Party had financed the paper and directed its policy. The Communist Party had also financed the E.D.A. election campaign and appointed candidates on the E.D.A. list.

29 Jan.—It was announced that Gen. Kitrilakis, Inspector-General of the Army, had been relieved of his post.

Visit of Mr Venizelos to Ankara (*see Turkey*).

30 Jan.—U.N. resolution urging repatriation of Greek children (*see United Nations, General Assembly—Political Committee*).

3 Feb.—Statement on Greco-Turkish talks (*see Turkey*).

HONG KONG. 25 Jan.—Chinese protest against deportation of Communists from Hong Kong (*see China*).

HUNGARY. 28 Jan.—The Council of Ministers announced the end of the rationing of fats, which left meat as the last basic food still rationed.

31 Jan.—Barter agreement with Persia (*see Persia*).

INDO-CHINA. 18 Jan.—French and Viet-Nam forces launched an attack against Viet-Minh forces attempting to cut off Hoa-Binh from Hanoi.

20 Jan.—A battle for a peak near Hoa-Binh ended in the withdrawal of Viet-Minh forces who left many killed on the battlefield. An attempt by Viet-Minh forces to cross the Red River from the south in the area of Do Quan was also defeated by French forces.

21 Jan.—Five terrorist attacks with bombs were made in various parts of Saigon causing injuries to about twenty-three persons. Two bombs exploded in Pnom Penh, Cambodia, causing injuries to several persons.

23 Jan.—It was learned that Col. Trinh Minh-The, leader of a dissident sect—the Nationalist Front—of the politico-religious body, the Caodists, was in control of a wireless station from which he had broadcast a claim to have been responsible for the recent acts of terrorism in Saigon. He said the outrages were a protest against the pro-French policy of Mr Tran Van Huu, the Prime Minister.

25 Jan.—M. Letourneau, French Minister for the Associated States, arrived in Saigon. He declared on arrival that he had been instructed by President Auriol to inform the three States of Indo-China that Marshal de Lattre de Tassigny's policy would be continued. There could be no question of the French Government negotiating with Ho Chi-Minh, and any procedure for ending the war would be decided in full agreement with the three associated States. It was not possible at present to bring the conflict before the United Nations but France had taken steps to determine the signs of an aggression which would internationalize the war. In the event of an armistice in Korea, France would examine any possibility of a general settlement in the Far East. M. Letourneau said further that though Chinese assistance to the Viet-Minh was increasing, the rate of production in the United States would in a few months dispose of equipment problems in Indo-China.

INTERNATIONAL MATERIALS CONFERENCE. 24 Jan.—The sulphur committee announced the allocation of crude sulphur for the first six months of 1952. Out of a total of 2,953,400 long tons, the United States was allocated 2,226,000 tons and the United Kingdom 194,900.

IRAQ. 21 Jan.—A British subject, an Israeli, and two Iraqis were sentenced by a special court in Baghdad to five years' hard labour for espionage on behalf of Israel.

Two Jews were hanged after conviction of throwing hand-grenades at the U.S. Information Office and of exploding bombs.

23 Jan.—Withdrawal of U.S. aid (*see United States*).

IRELAND. 23 Jan.—Withdrawal of U.S. aid (*see United States*).

ISRAEL. 22 Jan.—Jordan protest to United Nations against Israeli acts of aggression (*see Jordan*).

4 Feb.—The Cherut (Freedom) Party issued a manifesto demanding a public referendum on the question of negotiations with Germany over reparations and stating that if the Government ignored the demand and insisted on negotiating, the Jewish people should resist even if it should mean 'prison and the concentration camp'.

ITALY. 22 Jan.—**Budget.** Signor De Gasperi and five of his Ministers gave the press an outline of the Cabinet's Budget proposals, the main aims of which were to absorb more than 500,000 unemployed and to increase military expenditure by 250,000 m. lire over the next two years. The money would be found partly by increasing the budget deficit (which for 1952-3 was estimated at 428,000 m. lire—an increase of 59,000 m. lire over the previous year), partly through increased revenue resulting from a higher level of national income, and partly through a new extraordinary tax on employers. Housing, agriculture, shipbuilding, the establishment of seasonal employment centres, and development of the south were among the most important items of the new programme.

25 Jan.—The Government was defeated by 228 votes to 211 on a motion by a Christian Democrat trade union leader concerning an increase in the pay of civil servants.

Soviet Note *re* peace treaty revision (*see U.S.S.R.*).

30 Jan.—The Government was again defeated—by 252 votes to 246—over the question of an increased minimum wage for civil servants.

Signor Calosso, a Socialist deputy who broadcast anti-Fascist propaganda from London during the war, was shouted down by neo-Fascist students and prevented from giving a lecture at Rome University. The police intervened when fighting broke out among the students and over thirty arrests were made.

1 Feb.—The Government obtained a majority of 52 on a vote of confidence in connection with civil servants' wage increases.

6 Feb.—Soviet veto on Italy's admission to the United Nations (*see United Nations, Security Council*).

JAPAN. 17 Jan.—**China.** Mr Yoshida, Prime Minister, said that Japan hoped to conclude a peace treaty with Nationalist China and resume normal diplomatic relations as soon as possible. He said Japan was in no position to join hands with a country at war with the United Nations and added that South-east Asia could replace China as a market for Japanese goods.

18 Jan.—Chinese Nationalist statement on peace treaty with Japan (*see Formosa*).

23 Jan.—Chinese attack on Japanese policy (*see China*).

1 Feb.—**China.** Mr Yoshida said that Japanese recognition of

Japan (*continued*)

Nationalist China would not preclude economic and political relations with the Chinese Communists.

JORDAN. 22 Jan.—Israel. The Prime Minister addressed a protest to the United Nations against Jewish 'acts of aggression' and requested that they be brought before the Security Council.

5 Feb.—King Talal and Queen Zeine arrived back in Jordan from Europe.

KOREA. 17 Jan.—The Communists asserted that allied aircraft had dropped a bomb in the neutral zone near Kaesong. Allied investigators who went to the spot were shown a bomb crater. The Communists also complained about the admission to Panmunjom of two representatives of the International Red Cross.

19 Jan.—The Communists agreed in principle that a military staff committee be established to devise safeguards against attacks on prisoner-of-war camps.

Aircraft Losses. Revised totals of aircraft losses during the whole war issued by Far East Air Force H.Q. gave U.N. losses as 460 and Communist losses as 339 aircraft lost and 100 probably destroyed.

22 Jan.—The Communists rejected a United Nations offer to accept their entire supervision programme if they would accept the ban on airfield construction during an armistice.

Peking Radio alleged that allied aircraft had again violated the Panmunjom and Kaesong neutral areas.

23 Jan.—U.N. delegates admitted during the truce talks that an allied aircraft had dropped a bomb in error on the Kaesong neutral area on 17 January.

U.N. forces attacked enemy troops west of Chorwon on the central front.

24 Jan.—The fighting west of Chorwon continued.

The two delegations exchanged maps showing the locations of prisoners' camps.

25 Jan.—In air battles over north-west Korea ten enemy jet fighters were destroyed, one probably destroyed, and three damaged.

27 Jan.—The U.N. delegation at the truce talks presented the Communists with full allied terms for an armistice and proposed a meeting of Gen. Ridgway, Supreme U.N. Commander, with the North Korean and Chinese commanders at which an immediate truce agreement would be signed. The terms included a limit on airfield construction except for specific airfields with restricted runways mutually agreed upon.

28 Jan.—United Nations delegates to the truce talks at Panmunjom handed to the Communist representatives a fourteen-point memorandum on the exchange of prisoners of war which retained the demand for the voluntary repatriation of prisoners.

30 Jan.—The United Nations rejected a Communist offer to agree to a rotation of 25,000 troops a month.

31 Jan.—U.N. warships shelled coastal positions at Wonsan for the eighth consecutive day.

1 Feb.—The Communists at the truce talks rejected a U.N. proposal that neutrals should decide where 6,000 displaced Koreans wished to live. They said it could be left to the good faith of the allies and themselves. They also objected to allowing twelve ports of entry to be used for neutral truce supervisors, declaring that six would be enough.

Air Losses. Aircraft losses for January were given as: United Nations, 52; Communist 31 (jet fighters).

3 Feb.—The Communists presented a nine-point programme for the exchange of prisoners which omitted the principle of voluntary repatriation but included a ban on the re-enlistment of repatriated prisoners-of-war.

4 Feb.—In the sub-committee on prisoners-of-war, agreement was reached on the following points: (1) sick and wounded prisoners would be given priority in an exchange; (2) Panmunjom would be the initial site for an exchange, but other sites might be agreed on later; (3) information on prisoners who had died in captivity would be exchanged; (4) civilians on both sides would be helped to return to their homes if they so wished.

5 Feb.—U.S. bombers destroyed two important enemy supply centres within fifty miles of Panmunjom and two ammunition depots.

U.N. Casualties. Official figures showed that total U.N. losses to 31 December 1951 in killed, wounded or missing were 306,070, of which U.S. losses were 103,739 (17,745 killed, 73,392 wounded, 12,593 missing or captured); British, 3,033 (437 killed, 1,440 wounded, 1,156 missing or captured); and Australian, 709 (148 dead, 547 wounded, 14 missing or captured).

6 Feb.—At the first meeting for two months of the full armistice delegations the Communists proposed that there should be a high-level political conference within three months after the signing of a truce to negotiate the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and a peaceful settlement.

The prisoners' exchange sub-committee agreed that Red Cross representatives should visit camps and help in repatriation.

LIBYA. 23 Jan. et seq.—U.N. debate on Libya (*see United Nations, General Assembly—Political Committee*).

29 Jan. et seq.—U.N. resolutions (*see United Nations, General Assembly*).

MALAYA. 17 Jan.—Seven terrorists were killed, five wounded, and one captured during the day. A Chinese woman was abducted by armed terrorists near Kluang in Johore.

18 Jan.—It was learned that the Siamese police had engaged a group of fifteen Malayan Communists who had crossed the frontier into Siam to rest and retrain. One had been killed and another captured.

Two members of a Royal Marine patrol were killed and another wounded in South Perak.

Malaya (*continued*)

20 Jan.—A battalion of volunteers of the Fiji Regiment landed in Singapore for service in Malaya.

21 Jan.—Two battalions of the King's African Rifles, comprising 1,500 men, disembarked at Singapore.

Casualty Figures for 1951. It was announced that 1,025 terrorists had been killed during 1951 and 201 had surrendered; 121 suspects had been captured. (Figures for 1950 were: 639 killed, 147 surrendered, and 147 suspects captured.) Casualties of security forces were: police, 380 (567 in 1950); military, 124 (204); civilians, 533 killed (646), and 135 missing (106).

22 Jan.—Nine bandits were killed and three captured in different parts of Malaya. A British police officer was killed near Ipoh.

24 Jan.—Another twelve terrorists were killed.

25 Jan.—A British planter was killed by terrorists in Selangor.

29 Jan.—Four policemen were killed and three wounded in an ambush near Taiping. Three terrorists were reported killed during the past forty-eight hours.

30 Jan.—One guard was killed in a terrorist attack on a Negri Sembilan rubber estate.

2 Feb.—A rubber estate manager and his young son were killed, two policemen wounded, and another missing, as the result of a terrorist attack in the Muar area of Johore.

Gurkhas shot dead a Communist sentry near Seremban.

4 Feb.—Five terrorists surrendered in Kuala Lumpur and a suspect was arrested. A schoolmaster in Penang was shot dead by terrorists.

6 Feb.—Security forces killed four terrorists making a total of ten killed in twenty-four hours.

NEPAL. 24 Jan.—King Tribhuvana proclaimed a state of emergency and vested absolute powers in the Prime Minister, following a forty-eight-hour revolt in which the semi-military Raksha Dal organization played a leading part. State forces reoccupied key buildings in the capital which had been occupied by the rebels and captured nearly 500 members of the Raksha Dal. Dr K. I. Singh, the leader of the insurrection who escaped, told a press correspondent that the rebels demanded 'an all-party Government, including Communists but excluding reactionary parties like the Gurkha Dal', and desired relations with foreign Powers on a basis of equality and not 'on a footing of special friendship with any country'.

25 Jan.—Conditions in Katmandu were reported to be normal again and communications with India to have been restored.

The Government declared the Communist Party illegal.

NETHERLANDS. 18 Jan.—**North Atlantic Treaty.** M. Staf, Defence Minister, informed the press that as a result of discussions with Gen. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of N.A.T.O., an advisory mission of U.S. and British officers would be coming to Holland to give advice on training.

Treaty with west Germany *re* working of coal seams (*see Germany*).

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION. 22 Jan.—In an address to the press, Gen. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of N.A.T.O., said he could see no acceptable alternative to a political and economic union between the States of Europe if the objective of permanent security and peace in the western world was to be realized. He believed, however, that any attempt to include Britain immediately in a European defence force 'would be a stumbling-block rather than a help' in view of her Commonwealth and world-wide responsibilities. He declared that the United States would welcome the calling of a European constitutional convention, in about a year or eighteen months' time, to examine and tackle the problems of greater political and economic unity in Europe.

30 Jan.—It was announced that Admiral McCormick, Chief of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, had been appointed Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic, and Admiral Sir William Andrewes, British C.-in-C. America and West Indies Station, Deputy Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic.

Statement on Atlantic Command by Admiral McCormick (*see United States*).

PAKISTAN. 25 Jan.—**Tunisia.** The Prime Minister announced that he had received a cable from the Neo-Destour Party asking him to intervene in the dispute with France. He said the matter was being dealt with by the Foreign Minister, Sir Zafrullah Khan.

2 Feb.—**U.S. Aid.** Pakistan and the United States signed an agreement providing for \$10 m. worth of U.S. economic aid for Pakistan.

PERSIA. 17 Jan.—**Great Britain.** A Foreign Ministry official released the text of another Persian Note to Britain rejecting the British complaint of 11 January that Persia had violated the rules of diplomatic courtesy.

20 Jan.—**U.S. Aid.** It was announced that Persia had agreed to the terms for the receipt of aid under the U.S. Point-Four programme. The amount of aid she would receive was stated to be \$23 m.

A further Persian Note to Britain rejected the arguments contained in the British Note of 16 January in regard to the closing of British consulates and repeated that the Persian Government had reason to believe that British consular officials were interfering in Persian internal affairs and were inciting the tribes against the Government. It also repeated that British consulates were unnecessary in view of the small number of British residents in Persia. The Note welcomed the British assurance of a desire to promote friendly relations but said that the closure of sources of interference in Persian internal affairs and the adoption of a different policy based on mutual respect would facilitate an improvement in relations.

Seventeen pro-Government deputies sought and obtained leave of absence from the Majlis debate on a vote of censure due to begin on 22 January. This action ensured the absence of a quorum at the debate.

Persia (continued)

Anti-British demonstrations took place in Tehran to celebrate the closing of British consulates.

21 Jan.—The nine British consulates in Persia were closed on the Persian Government's demand.

22 Jan.—The British Embassy were informed of the Cabinet's decision to refuse its *agrément* for the appointment of Mr Hankey as British Ambassador to succeed Sir Francis Shepherd. The decision was made in the light of a new ruling that no diplomatic official would be acceptable if he had previously served in Persia or in any colony of any nation.

Polling for the general election began in Tehran.

23 Jan.—Withdrawal of U.S. military aid (*see United States*).

28 Jan.—**Great Britain.** Sir Francis Shepherd, the departing British Ambassador, left Tehran for London.

30 Jan.—The British Bank of Iran and the Middle East announced in letters to the Prime Minister, the Governor of the National Bank, and other Persian authorities the impending closure of its business in Persia in view of the existing regulations. The branches would close on 20 April and the head office on 30 July.

31 Jan.—**Hungary.** A Government official announced that Persia had signed that day a barter agreement with Hungary for the sale of Persian oil.

5 Feb.—Press reports said that about fifty members of Fedayan Islam (the fanatical religious organization) had invaded the prison where their leader Navab Safavi was serving a two-year sentence and demanded sanctuary in the prison. About twenty of them were detained for assaulting police or warders and the rest were forced to leave.

The Government communicated orally to the embassies concerned their decision to enforce an old decree closing foreign cultural institutes in the provinces.

RUMANIA. 27 Jan.—**Currency Reform.** A Government statement, quoted by Bucharest radio, announced a drastic currency reform calling in all money in circulation, pegging the new currency to the Soviet rouble and fixing a variable exchange rate ranging from 20 to 400 old lei for 1 new one. The radio also broadcast a simultaneous decree giving warning that infringement of this new law would be regarded as 'economic sabotage' and punished under the penal code.

SAAR (see also under France and Germany).—**28 Jan.** The Government announced that a Saar envoy designated 'Head of the Saar Deputation for European Problems' would be sent to Paris.

2 Feb.—Herr Hoffmann, Premier of the Saar, condemned in the *Landtag* the 'reckless campaign of slander and incitement carried on against responsible political leaders in the Saar by certain circles in the Federal Republic'.

4 Feb.—The banning for one month of the Communist newspaper, *Neue Zeit*, because of articles criticizing the Government, was reported.

SIAM. 25 Jan.—Rice Agreement. A rice agreement between Siam and the British south-east Asia territories was concluded.

SOUTH AFRICA. 28 Jan.—The House of Assembly rejected by 79 votes to 65 an Opposition motion of no confidence in the Government and adopted by 79 votes to 66 a vote of confidence.

SPAIN. 31 Jan.—Spanish Morocco. Reports reached Spain of a public manifesto issued by the Khalifa, the Sultan's representative at Tetuan, informing the Sultan's subjects of the successful talks which the Khalifa had had with Gen. Franco and the Spanish Foreign Minister on his recent visit to Spain. The proclamation extolled the enlightened policy of Spain in Morocco, emphasized the bonds uniting the Moors and Spaniards, and, after referring to the aspirations of the Arab world, declared that 'time is working in our favour and the future is ours'.

SUDAN. 17 Jan.—Proposals for a Transitional Constitution. The report of Judge Stanley-Baker, chairman of the Constitution Amendment Commission, containing recommendations for a transitional constitution pending full self-determination, was presented to the Legislative Assembly. To replace the existing partly elected, partly nominated, Legislative Assembly it proposed a two-Chamber Parliament of which the Chamber of Deputies would have 100 elected members and the Senate about 50 members, three-fifths elected and two-fifths nominated. The Chamber would elect a Prime Minister who would then choose a Council of Ministers all of whom would be Sudanese. The Prime Minister would be responsible for the Ministry of Defence, but there would be a separate department for External Affairs under a State Secretary who would be responsible to the Governor-General and who would also report to, and consult, the Council of Ministers. A Minister for Southern Affairs would be established. In certain key Ministries permanent officials would be selected by the Council to act as advisers. The Governor-General would have the right to preside over the Council in an emergency. The Constitution would operate until the Sudanese had reached a decision on their future, and for this purpose a constituent assembly would be established before the end of 1953 on the advice of a resident international commission which would supervise the achievement of full self-determination.

Sir James Robertson, the Civil Secretary who presented the report, said the Assembly's views would be considered by the Executive Council and then by the Governor-General. The Bill embodying the Constitution would be presented to the Assembly early in March.

19 Jan.—After an anti-British demonstration at Wad Medani, twenty persons were arrested, including Ismail el Azhari, leader of a faction of the Ashigga party. Five persons were injured. The arrested persons were later released on bail.

20 Jan.—A three-day general strike began in support of the Workers' Federation's demands for a 75 per cent wages increase and shorter hours.

Sudan (continued)

3 Feb.—A demonstration at El Fasher during a visit of the Governor-General was dispersed by the police after baton charges. Fifty persons were reported to have been arrested and several hurt.

4 Feb.—Sudan Party. The formation was announced of a new party—the Sudan Party—advocating an independent democratic Sudanese republic within the British Commonwealth.

SYRIA. 17 Jan.—Muslim Brotherhood. The Government closed all the movement's offices in Syria.

TUNISIA. 17 Jan.—Clashes between demonstrators and police occurred in the Bizerta area for the second day in succession at Beja and Ferryville. Three persons were killed and about sixty injured, including the chief of police.

18 Jan.—Issue of statement to U.N. delegations by Tunisian Ministers (see *United Nations, General Assembly*).

M. Habib Bourguiba, President of the nationalist Neo-Destourian Party, and about eleven other Neo-Destourian and Communist Party leaders were arrested in Tunis by order of the Resident-General. Arrests were also reported from other parts of the country. The Neo-Destourian leaders were taken to Tabarka in northern Tunisia where they were put under house arrest, and the Communist leaders were taken to Remada in the south. The Residency issued a statement saying the arrests were designed to 'put a stop to the systematic agitation which, since the arrival of the new Resident-General, had been aimed at defeating his mission of conciliation'. The statement added that the recent disorders had been contained only thanks to the vigilance of the police and that the Resident-General intended to put an end to the illegal activities of irresponsible elements whose pressure on the authorities could not be tolerated. (The 'pressure' mentioned was a reference to a recent speech by M. Bourguiba in which he gave the Prime Minister forty-eight hours to hand in his complaint to the United Nations against France, and to threats which he was said to have made against individual Ministers to induce them to support the step.)

Immediately after the arrests the workers' organizations called a general strike. There were several clashes with the police in Tunis in which one person was killed and three wounded. Military security measures were taken, including the barricading of all roads leading into the town.

19 Jan.—The Neo-Destourian party issued a statement condemning the arrests and stating that only the abolition of the protectorate and the conclusion by France of a treaty with a sovereign independent Tunisia could guarantee friendly and lasting co-operation between the two countries.

Rioting by nationalists broke out in Mateur, south-west of Bizerta, causing the police to open fire. Casualties were reported as eight killed and twenty-six injured. Many arrests were made. Rioting also occurred in Tunis where ten persons were reported to have been injured and

twenty-six arrests were made. Minor incidents were also reported from Kairouan.

The two Tunisian Ministers in Paris (*see United Nations, General Assembly, 18 January*) sent a telegram to the Secretary-General of the United Nations drawing his attention to the 'bloody repression' carried out by the French against the civil population 'guilty of supporting the Tunisian appeal to the Security Council'.

United States. The U.S. Consul-General called on the Resident-General and assured him that the U.S. delegation to the United Nations would give no support to the Tunisian complaint to the United Nations.

20 Jan.—All copies of the weekly review of the Neo-Destourian party—*Liwa-El-Horia*—were seized as they came off the press.

21 Jan.—Three people were killed and twenty injured in rioting at Nabeul, fifty miles south of Tunis. Earlier in the day, a demonstration in Tunis led to two persons being injured and several arrests being made. A demonstration was also held in Sfax.

22 Jan.—During a demonstration at Sousse the French commander in the district was shot and mortally wounded. Nine demonstrators were killed and twenty-five wounded in a clash with the police which followed.

A gendarme was killed at Porto Farina and acts of sabotage against communications were reported from various parts of the country.

Debate in French Assembly (*see France*).

23 Jan.—Seventeen Arabs and three police were killed during nationalist demonstrations at Moknine, about 150 miles south of Tunis.

24 Jan.—The town of Teboulba, about twenty miles south of Sousse, was cleared by French forces after being in the hands of rioters for twenty-four hours. Seven people were reported killed there and many injured in a violent clash with the police. French reinforcements for the local garrisons arrived by sloop at Sfax and Sousse.

Rioting also occurred at Kelibia, about thirty miles south of Tunis, where the police station was attacked with dynamite. Low-flying aircraft were used to intimidate the rioters.

The Bey received M. de Hautecloque, the Resident-General, in the presence of the Prime Minister. M. de Hautecloque asked for the recall of the two Tunisian Ministers in Paris and the withdrawal of the complaint to the United Nations. The Bey said he would consider the requests. Later the Resident-General broadcast a message which he said had the approval of the Bey, in which he appealed for order and promised that exceptional measures would be withdrawn as soon as calm and dignity permitting a resumption of conversations had been restored.

Commenting on the French Prime Minister's speech of 22 January, M. Bourguiba, leader of the Neo-Destourian Party, said that only a definition by France of her position in Tunisia would lead to the return of order which he too desired. He did not understand how a French democrat could speak of the sovereignty of the Bey as it was the Tunisian people who ultimately held power. He added that the Bey was quite ready to become a constitutional sovereign.

Tunisia (*continued*)

Request for intervention of the President of the Assembly (*see United Nations, General Assembly*).

25 Jan.—Reinforcements of special police from France and Algiers were disembarked at Bizerta.

Nineteen men and eight women were sentenced in Tunis to terms of up to five years' imprisonment for carrying arms. The total number of dead in the riots reached sixty-seven and the wounded over 200.

Neo-Destour Party's request for Pakistan intervention (*see Pakistan*).

26 Jan.—Two French officials arrived in Tunis bringing a Note from the French Government for the Bey.

27 Jan.—Sabotage, especially against railways and telephones, was reported to have continued over the past few days.

M. Bourguiba told correspondents at Tabarka that if nothing concrete emerged as a result of restored contact between the Bey and the French authorities, agitation would be resumed. 'The French,' he added, 'have three or four days to prove to the nationalists that they are prepared to resume negotiations with a view to handing back Tunisian affairs to the local Government.'

28 Jan.—In the Arab quarter of Tunis shops were open again after ten days and supplies of produce arrived normally. French troops and police rounded up nationalists after sealing off the Cape Bon peninsula east of Tunis and encircling several villages.

29 Jan.—Sporadic acts of sabotage were still being reported. An explosion at a power station at Mateur caused much damage.

30 Jan.—After waiting for an audience for four days, M. de Haute-cloque, the Resident-General, was received by the Bey in the presence of the Prime Minister and delivered a Note from the French Government. According to Tunisian sources it expressed willingness to resume conversations on condition that the appeal to the United Nations was withdrawn and the two Ministers in Paris recalled.

Large-scale searching operations were continued by French forces and the police in the Cape Bon area and near Bizerta.

1 Feb.—A one-day general strike called by the trade unions took place without incident.

Asian and Arab States' representations to United Nations (*see United Nations, General Assembly*).

3 Feb.—One man was killed in Tunis when a patrol opened fire on a group which had failed to answer a summons.

4 Feb.—The one-day general strike which in Tunis had been prolonged after 1 February was suspended for a few hours and then resumed.

Rioting broke out again in Tunis and two persons were killed by the police and a policeman was injured. In Bab el Khadra, a policeman who was attacked by demonstrators opened fire killing one man and injuring two. About twenty arrests were made.

5 Feb.—The Tunisian reply to the French offer to resume negotiations was handed by the Bey to the Resident-General.

Violence was reported from the villages of Béja, Ksar Hellall, and Sidi-Bou-Said.

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TURKEY. 28 Jan.—Soviet Note on a Middle East Command (*see U.S.S.R.*).

29 Jan.—**Greece.** Mr Venizelos, Greek deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, arrived in Ankara on an official visit.

3 Feb.—**Greece.** M. Venizelos, deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Greece, concluded his discussions in Ankara which were mainly concerned with defence. An official statement said that it had been decided to set up in Ankara a permanent Turko-Greek commission to deal with questions of common interest, such as encouraging trade relations, common marketing abroad of Turkish and Greek tobacco, and fishing in territorial waters between the Anatolian islands and the Greek mainland.

UNITED NATIONS

General Assembly

18 Jan.—**Tunisia.** Two Tunisian Ministers, Salah Ben Youssef and Mohammed Badra, addressed a statement to all delegations drawing their attention to the gravity of the situation in Tunisia 'following the pressure exerted by the French authorities on the Tunisian sovereign'. A statement on the same lines was also issued by the delegations of the Arab States.

South-West Africa. Dr Dönges, the South African delegate, returned to the Assembly to take part in the debate on the Trusteeship Committee's resolutions on South-West Africa (*see 13 December 1951*). He again strongly protested that the Committee, against the provisions of the Charter, was interfering in South Africa's domestic affairs and he threatened retaliation in kind against his attackers if such interference continued. Citing British Honduras and Morocco as other examples, he maintained that the present issue was a symptom of a growing tendency on the part of some members to interfere with the domestic jurisprudence of States. On the basis of written statements by some chieftains, he challenged Mr Scott's right to speak for the Herero and other South-West African tribes and he pointed out that the invitation to tribal chiefs to appear before the committee was illegal and set an unwise precedent. He also denied many assertions which had been made about the condition of the tribes and contended that the Committee's proposals had been inspired by a vindictive spirit.

19 Jan.—The Assembly endorsed by 45 votes to 5 with 8 abstentions the Trusteeship Committee's resolution asking South Africa to resume negotiations with the *ad hoc* committee for South-West Africa and to submit reports on the territory to the United Nations. It also adopted by 36 votes with 22 abstentions, the committee's resolution urging South Africa to place South-West Africa under the trusteeship system. Sir Gladwyn Jebb (U.K.) who abstained, said he thought the resolutions were too condemnatory to help towards a practical solution. He also agreed with Dr Dönges' contention that the Trusteeship Committee's invitation to African tribal representatives to give evidence was unconstitutional.

Disarmament. The Assembly endorsed by 40 votes to 5, with

General Assembly (continued)

India, Saudi Arabia, and Syria abstaining, the Political Committee's decision of 17 January to refer the new Soviet disarmament proposals to the special Disarmament Commission. It also rejected all the other Soviet peace proposals including the proposal for a five-Power peace pact which the Political Committee had accepted.

24 Jan.—Tunisia. A delegation representing thirteen Arab and Asian States asked Dr Nervo, president of the Assembly, to intercede with the French delegation with a view to securing an end to French 'repressive' measures in Tunisia and a resumption of negotiations between French and Tunisian leaders.

26 Jan.—Palestine. The Assembly adopted, by 48 votes to 5, with the abstention of Iraq, a modified resolution extending the life of the Palestine Conciliation Commission in its existing membership and urging Governments concerned to make full use of its facilities in seeking a settlement. The Assembly also endorsed by 49 votes to none, with the Soviet *bloc* abstaining, the \$250 m. programme for assistance to Palestine refugees through the U.N. Relief and Works Agency.

29 Jan.—Libya. The Assembly overwhelmingly approved the joint Anglo-French proposals for U.N. economic help to Libya.

Eritrea. It also approved, with only the Soviet *bloc* opposing, proposals for Eritrea under which all Italian property, excepting only buildings needed for Italian representation and certain hospital facilities, would be handed over to the future autonomous Eritrean Government without compensation.

31 Jan.—Definition of Aggression. The plenary Assembly adopted by 30 votes to 12 (including Britain and the United States) with 8 abstentions, the draft favouring a definition of aggression (*see Legal Committee*) and the question was referred to the next session. The U.K. delegate reserved the British position on the ground that two of the most significant clauses had failed to obtain the two-thirds majority prescribed for 'important matters'.

During the debate the Burmese delegate contended that the presence of Chinese Nationalist troops on Burmese soil demonstrated the need for an early definition of aggression, and he asserted that these troops would soon be evacuated if those States which had opposed a definition but had favoured collective measures in the United Nations told the aggressor that all aid and recognition would be annulled unless the 'invaders' were immediately withdrawn.

Secretary-General's Peace Programme. The Assembly approved a progress report from the Secretary-General on his twenty-year peace programme (first introduced in July 1950), and adopted by 45 votes to 5 (Soviet States) a resolution asking the appropriate U.N. organs to continue consideration of the programme.

1 Feb.—Tunisia. A group of fifteen Asian and African States addressed letters to the Presidents of the Assembly and of the Security Council expressing concern over recent events in Tunisia and requesting their intervention with the French Government.

Admission of New Members. The Soviet resolution (*see Political*

Committee, 25 January) received 22 votes to 21 with 16 abstentions (including Britain and France) but was declared rejected for lack of a two-thirds majority. Sir Gladwyn Jebb (U.K.) said he found the draft harmless in that it did not directly ask the Security Council to recommend the admission *en bloc* of all States mentioned, but he criticized the exclusion of South Korea and said that in the British view some of the candidates in the Russian list did not fulfil the requirements of Article 4. He agreed, however, that it might still be open to the Council to vote on a single list without infringing the Charter.

The Assembly adopted the Peruvian draft (*see Political Committee, 25 January*) by 48 votes to 8 with 7 abstentions, and a Latin American resolution referring the whole question to the Assembly's next session was approved by 46 votes to 5 with 14 abstentions.

Chinese Nationalist Charges against Russia. The modified Chinese Nationalist draft (*see Political Committee, 26 January et seq.*) was adopted by 25 votes to 9 with 24 abstentions (including Britain and France).

Libya. The Assembly approved unanimously, the Soviet *bloc* abstaining, the resolution recommending the admission of Libya to the United Nations. It also approved by 30 to 16 with 5 abstentions a clause providing for the establishment by the United Nations of a special international fund to aid development. The British, U.S., and French delegates opposed the proposal on the ground that its adoption would mean an infringement of Libya's sovereignty.

2 Feb.—Refugees. The Assembly endorsed the resolutions adopted by the Social Committee on 10 January.

4 Feb.—U.N. Budget. Supplementary estimates for 1952 amounting to \$5½ m. were approved.

5 Feb.—Human Rights. The Assembly endorsed by 27 votes to 20 with 3 abstentions the resolution adopted in the Social Committee asking the Commission on Human Rights to draw up two covenants—one concerned with political, and the other with economic and social rights.

Korea. The western Powers' proposal for a special session of the Assembly on the conclusion of an armistice in Korea or in the light of other developments making one desirable was adopted by 51 votes to 5 with 2 abstentions (Chile and Yemen).

General Assembly—Budgetary Committee

17 Jan.—Refugees. The Committee voted the High Commission for Refugees \$710,000 for the first year of its operations.

General Assembly—Legal Committee

21 Jan.—Definition of Aggression. The Committee adopted by 28 votes to 12 with 7 abstentions a joint draft, sponsored by France, Persia, and Venezuela and amended by Syria and Egypt, affirming that a definition of aggression was 'possible and desirable' in the interests of peace and the development of international criminal law and would be of definite advantage to international organs called upon to determine the

General Assembly (continued)

aggressor. Britain and the United States opposed the draft, their view being that a definition was undesirable—if not impossible—in existing conditions lest a legal text left loopholes to the possible advantage of a would-be aggressor or included acts which had no proper place in such an instrument. The Soviet delegate voted in favour.

General Assembly—Political Committee

17 Jan.—Disarmament. The Committee decided by 53 votes to 5 (Soviet *bloc*) with 2 abstentions to send the new Soviet disarmament proposals (*see under 12 January*) to the Assembly's disarmament commission. All the other Soviet proposals were rejected by large majorities except the proposal for a five-Power peace pact which the Arab States, among others, supported, thirteen other States abstaining.

Mr Vyshinsky explained that his reservation about the control system not interfering with the domestic affairs of States meant no more and no less than the provisions of the Charter in forbidding interference in matters falling essentially within domestic sovereignty. He said he envisaged control and inspection at 'technological' levels though this would not mean that inspectors could come in and 'put their feet on the table'. He again urged the moral force of a declaration prohibiting the use of atomic weapons even though it would not take effect until a control force were established, and he strongly rejected Mr Acheson's assertion of 16 January that Russia was seeking merely a 'paper' prohibition. He protested that the western move to refer his proposals to the disarmament commission was tantamount to their rejection.

Palestine. The British delegate announced in the *ad hoc* committee that the British contribution to the first year's working of the \$250 m. plan to aid Palestine refugees would be increased from \$8 m. to over \$12 m. in addition to an interest-free loan of over \$4 m. granted to Jordan. The French delegate announced that France's contribution would be increased from \$2.5 m. to \$3.5 m.

19 Jan.—A spokesman of Arab refugees in the Lebanon described the relief plans for refugees as a 'gun pointed at a frightened man'. He said the refugees yearned to return to their homes and their fatherland and they had lost faith in the United Nations.

21 Jan.—The three western Powers and Turkey submitted to the *ad hoc* committee revised proposals for the relief of Palestine refugees which committed the western Powers to their \$250 m. programme of assistance and placed responsibility for the 'welfare' of refugees on the United Nations. It said that assistance by Arab States would be offered 'with due regard to their constitutional processes', and referred to the Assembly's resolutions stressing the refugees' right to repatriation or resettlement.

Admission of New Members. The Committee debated the question of the admission of new members in the light of a Peruvian proposal that applicants should present evidence of their qualifications as peace-loving States. M. Malik (U.S.S.R.) strongly opposed such a course as a violation of the Charter and of the over-riding rights of the

Security Council. He tabled a draft recommending that the Council be asked to reconsider the outstanding applications of the following: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Mongolia, Nepal, Portugal, Rumania, and also the recent application of Libya.

22 Jan.—Sir Gladwyn Jebb (U.K.) gave the Committee a full explanation of why he would abstain on the Russian proposal. He rejected the Russian contention that the western Powers were responsible for the existing deadlock because they had 'discriminated' against certain applicants, pointing out that their support had only been withheld from applicants who did not qualify for admission under the Charter. He considered the Soviet veto was responsible for the deadlock and said that the British Government regarded the exclusion of Italy and Ceylon to be especially flagrant instances of the absence of Russian objectivity in considering individual cases. Mr Gross (U.S.A.) said the United States would oppose the Soviet resolution because the 'one packet' deal was inadmissible and would invite further 'blackmail' at a later stage. He said Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Outer Mongolia, and Rumania did not meet the basic requirements for membership and the Charter should not be debased.

Palestine. The *ad hoc* committee approved by 43 votes to none with 7 abstentions the revised proposals of the western Powers and Turkey for a \$250 m. programme of relief for Palestine refugees.

23 Jan.—**Libya.** The *ad hoc* committee began a review of the measures which had led up to the achievement of Libyan independence. Mr Pelt, the U.N. High Commissioner, emphasized that Libya would need considerable financial and technical assistance for some years and said that the British, French, and U.S. Governments had expressed their willingness to help. Mr Soldatov (U.S.S.R.) accused the west of turning Libya into a military base and satellite State.

25 Jan.—**U.N. Membership.** The Committee adopted by 21 votes to 12 with 25 abstentions a Soviet resolution recommending the Security Council to reconsider the thirteen applications for membership already considered by the Council (not including South Korea) and to consider the application of Libya. Britain and France abstained and the United States opposed the motion. Mr Malik made it clear in the debate that he interpreted his resolution as a proposal for a block vote on all fourteen States.

The Committee also adopted, by 36 votes to 9 with 12 abstentions, the Peruvian draft, heavily amended, which declared that the admission of new members should be based exclusively on Article 4 of the Charter and which recommended the Security Council to reconsider all pending applications. It also referred to the right of applicants to produce evidence of their qualifications for membership. Denmark, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden joined the eastern *bloc* in opposing the motion.

Libya. Egypt tabled a resolution in the *ad hoc* committee calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Libya within six months and the handing over of foreign bases to the Libyan authorities. In conjunction with Saudi Arabia, Syria, and the Yemen, Egypt also proposed

General Assembly—Political Committee (*continued*)

a series of amendments to the Russian draft tending to place financial assistance to Libya under the United Nations. The Egyptian delegate maintained in a speech strongly critical of Britain that by providing financial aid Britain would maintain its control on the Libyan administration and that Libya should settle her finances by a 'tightening of the belt'. The British delegate denied that the financial agreements with Britain infringed Libya's independence and asserted that it was impossible for Libya to tighten her belt without creating grave difficulties and starvation for many.

26 Jan.—Chinese Nationalist Charges against Russia. The Committee began a debate on Chinese Nationalist charges against Russia. Dr Tsiang, the delegate of Nationalist China gave an account of Sino-Soviet relations since 1944 and tabled a draft charging Russia with having obstructed the efforts of Nationalist China to re-establish its authority in Manchuria and of thus having violated the 1945 Soviet-Chinese treaty of friendship. Mr Malik (U.S.S.R.) argued that the treaty had been annulled by the Peking Government and superseded by a later treaty, and he contended that the 'Kuomintang slander' sought to cover up aggressive plans of the United States in the Far East.

28 Jan.—Mr Cooper (U.S.A.) referred to Mr Vyshinsky's allegations concerning the ferrying of Chinese Nationalist troops to Siam, Burma, and Yunnan province in preparation for an offensive against Southern China and suggested that these charges, which he dismissed as entirely false, might be the portent of Communist aggression in Indo-China, Burma, and Siam. He stated that any such aggression would be a matter of 'direct and grave concern' which would require urgent consideration by the United Nations. The British and French delegates supported this view. The Burmese delegate asserted that Burma was faced with aggression by Chinese Nationalist forces which had remained in Burma after the war and which, it appeared, were being supported by the regime in Formosa. He stated categorically that any attempt by anyone to make Burma a base for aggression would be resisted and that, if the situation deteriorated, his Government might have to refer to the United Nations. Mr Malik (U.S.S.R.) interpreted the western Powers' statements as a three-Power declaration of the preparation of aggressive plans in Asia. He maintained that there were six Kuomintang divisions in Burma and a number of senior U.S. officers serving as instructors.

Libya. The *ad hoc* committee approved a resolution urging the admission of Libya to the United Nations and proposing the establishment of a special international fund to aid Libyan development. It decisively rejected the Russian and Egyptian drafts calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops and the liquidation or relinquishing of foreign bases. The Libyan Minister of Justice resisted Egyptian charges relating to the presence of British troops and stated that these matters fell within the competence of the Libyan Government.

29 Jan.—Chinese Nationalist Charges against Russia. Dr Tsiang (Nationalist China) denied that Gen. Li Mi was receiving any

support or reinforcements from Formosa or that there was any intention of making Burma a military base.

The Chinese draft, after being amended by Siam so as to read that the Soviet Government had 'failed to carry out', rather than 'violated', its treaty of friendship with the Nationalist regime, was approved by 24 votes to 9 (Soviet *bloc*, Burma, India, Indonesia, Israel) with 25 abstentions including Britain, France and all Commonwealth States. The United States voted in favour. Sir Gladwyn Jebb (U.K.) explained that in the British view the complaint was only of academic importance and that adoption of the draft might aggravate tension in the Far East.

Admission of New Members. The Committee considered a draft sponsored by a group of Latin American States proposing that the International Court be asked to give a further opinion on the validity of the veto in the Security Council's consideration of applications. It finally adopted by 41 votes to 6 with 11 abstentions, a revised text deferring the whole issue, including the appeal to the Court, to the next session.

30 Jan.—Greek Children. The *ad hoc* committee adopted by 44 votes to none, the Soviet *bloc* abstaining, a resolution urging all countries harbouring Greek children to send them home as soon as possible and asking the Standing Committee on Greek Children and the Red Cross to continue their work.

2 Feb.—Korea. The committee, meeting jointly with the Economic and Social Committees, approved by 51 votes to 5 (Soviet *bloc*) with two abstentions (Chile and Yemen) the resolution proposed by the United States, Britain, and France that a special session of the Assembly should be called on the conclusion of an armistice in Korea or if 'other developments' made it desirable. A Soviet proposal calling for a discussion on Korea during the current session was defeated by 52 votes to 5.

Economic Commission for Europe

3 Feb.—The second part of the Economic Survey of Europe in 1951 was published in Geneva. It contained, *inter alia*, an account of economic development in the Soviet Union based on recent information.

Prisoners-of-War Commission

22 Jan.—A meeting of the Commission opened in Geneva. The representative of the German Federal Republic said he had given the Commission the names of 101,041 prisoners-of-war who had not returned from Russia who had either written themselves or been seen by several witnesses. Apart from these, there were about 700,000 deported German civilians in Russia, and 5,282 internees in Czechoslovakia, 4,255 in Poland and Polish-administered territories, and 4,178 German children retained in Poland. The Japanese delegate stated that 369,000 Japanese prisoners-of-war remained in Russian hands. All requests for information had been refused by Moscow.

Security Council

17 Jan.—Kashmir. Dr Graham, the U.N. mediator, made a state-

Security Council (*continued*)

ment on his second report to the Council. He repeated that the differences between India and Pakistan were chiefly in regard to demilitarization and the balance of forces to be left on both sides of the truce line after the major withdrawals. He proposed that these should be as small as possible and that they should be proportionately based on the strength of the opposing armies at the time of the cease fire. He also suggested that a definite date be fixed—not later than 15 July next—for the plebiscite administrator (Admiral Nimitz) to take office and that demilitarization, which must precede the plebiscite, should be completed within ninety days. Mr Malik (U.S.S.R.) maintained that the problem should be settled, not by a plebiscite, but by the constituent assembly convened by Sheikh Abdullah. He attributed the failure to reach a settlement to the 'interference' of Britain and the United States whose aim he declared was to turn Kashmir into an Anglo-American colony under occupation troops. He also implied that Dr Graham was a tool of the U.S. Pentagon. The accusations were described by Sir Gladwyn Jebb (Britain) as 'extraordinary fantasy' and by Mr Gross (United States) as 'truly astonishing' and not meriting a denial.

22 Jan.—Kashmir. It was learned that, at the request of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Dr Graham had informed the Security Council of the full demilitarization proposals submitted by Gen. Devers, his military adviser. These suggested that demilitarization should be completed by stages by 15 July next unless another debate were mutually agreed upon and that the remaining forces should then be: (1) on the Pakistan side of the truce line—four Azad Kashmir regular infantry battalions of 900 men each, a force of 4,000 civil armed police, 1,500 northern and Gilgit Scouts, and 1,000 line-of-communication troops; (2) on the Indian side—seven regular infantry battalions of 900 men each, a force of 5,000 militia, and 2,500 line-of-communication troops.

30 Jan.—Sir Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan Foreign Minister, stated that Pakistan was prepared to accept in principle the cease-fire proposals contained in Dr Graham's report but he felt that certain terms should be defined and details filled in. Pakistan was ready to withdraw regular army forces from Kashmir with large-scale disbandment of Azad Kashmir forces if India also carried out her commitments. He firmly denied the Soviet allegations that Kashmir was to become an Anglo-U.S. base for military actions against Russia and China, saying that bases had neither been asked for nor offered by Pakistan.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb (U.K.) proposed that Dr Graham should return to the Indian sub-continent to make a final effort to secure agreement on demilitarization as a prelude to a plebiscite. He suggested a meeting of the two Prime Ministers under Dr Graham's chairmanship.

31 Jan.—The Council accepted Sir Gladwyn Jebb's proposal, the Soviet delegate alone opposing it.

1 Feb.—Tunisia. Move by Asian and Arab States (*see General Assembly*).

6 Feb.—Admission of New Members. The Soviet Union used the veto for the fifth time against the admission of Italy. A Soviet resolution

proposing the admission of fourteen States including Libya was then rejected by six votes to 2 (Russia and Pakistan) with Britain, France, and Chile abstaining. Mr Malik (U.S.S.R.) said that Russia had no wish to deprive Italy of membership but could not accept discrimination against Soviet candidates.

UNITED STATES. 17 Jan.—Mr Churchill's Speech to Congress.

Addressing a joint session of Congress, Mr Churchill, British Prime Minister, began his speech with the assurance that he 'had not come to ask for money to make life more comfortable or easier for us in Britain'. After outlining the financial burdens which Britain had had to shoulder since the war, he spoke of Britain's 'native and enduring strength' and emphasized that her true position could not be judged by the existing state of dollar exchange or sterling finances and that her recovery had been continuous and would go on. He promised that whatever the degree of U.S. aid, the British would contribute their utmost to the common cause of western defence, but he pointed out that without U.S. aid the combined strength of their two countries and of the free world would be less than it might be. That was why, he said, 'I have come not to ask for gold but for steel, not for favours but for equipment'. After speaking of the astounding changes which had taken place in the world since he had last addressed Congress in 1943, he said it had taken a long succession of deliberate unceasing words and acts of hostility to convince their two peoples that they were now confronted 'with a new form of tyranny and aggression as dangerous and hateful as that which we overthrew'.

Mr Churchill then surveyed the situation in different parts of the world. In regard to the Far East he said he was not convinced that China would remain for generations in the Communist grip, that if a truce in Korea were reached only to be broken the joint response of Britain and the United States would be 'prompt, resolute, and effective', that Japan's association with the western democracies would ensure the stability of the Far East, and that British-American problems in South-East Asia would not be solved unless they were acted on as a whole. Turning to the Middle East, he urged the Jews to try and preserve friendly relations with the Arab world and he welcomed the four-Power approach to Egypt. Declaring that the British were only in Egypt as servants and guardians of the world's commerce, he said: 'It would enormously aid us in our task if even token forces of other partners were stationed in the Canal Zone as a symbol of the unity of purpose which inspires us.' He believed such token forces would harmonize the four-Power policy in such a way as to bring about by peaceful measures an end to existing disorders, and he gave a warning that the dangers there were not less than they had been in Korea.

Mr Churchill said that the European army deserved the fullest support of Britain and the United States but he could not accept the slightest reproach from any quarter because the British Commonwealth was not prepared to become a State or group of States in any continental federal system, on either side of the Atlantic. He emphasized that what

United States (*continued*)

mattered most was not the form of fusion but the number of armoured divisions, the size of the air force, and the quality of the weapons. He declared that the most effective deterrent against a third world war was the valiant resolution of a well-armed international force rather than the atom bomb, but he warned his listeners 'not to let go the atomic weapon until you are sure and more than sure that other means of preserving peace are in your hands'. After emphasizing that the developing unity of the free world was largely the result of the menace of Communist aggression, Mr Churchill ended with a plea that the supreme fact of the twentieth century should be that the United States and Britain had trodden the same path.

18 Jan.—Anglo-U.S. Metals Agreement (*see Great Britain*).

North Atlantic Command. A statement issued after a final meeting between President Truman and Mr Churchill announced their decision to recommend to N.A.T.O. an extension of the United Kingdom's Home Command to the 100-fathom line and their agreement on the desirability of securing a greater flexibility for control of operations in the eastern Atlantic. The statement further declared that although these changes did not meet the Prime Minister's objection to the original arrangements, he had agreed to allow the appointment of a supreme commander in the North Atlantic area to go forward while reserving the right to propose modifications to N.A.T.O. at a later stage.

21 Jan.—**President's Budget Message.** President Truman sent to Congress his recommendations for the Budget for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1953. He asked for a total expenditure of \$85,400 m. which was an increase of £14,500 m. over the amount for the current fiscal year and a record in peace-time. Total military expenditure was estimated at \$51,200 m. (compared with \$39,800 m. in 1952) which included \$10,500 m. for military, economic, and technical assistance (compared with \$6,900 m. in the current period). Receipts under the existing tax laws were estimated at \$71,000 m. so that in the absence of new revenue legislation there would be a deficit of \$14,400 m., but an additional \$5,000 m. would be raised if the new tax legislation were passed. Congress would also be asked in a separate message to authorize an additional \$5,000 m. to \$6,000 m. for a new atomic programme in preparation. The President said that the bulk of foreign aid would go directly towards helping to build adequate military defences but it would also include substantial sums for technical assistance and development under the Point Four concept. He praised the progress being made by west European countries declaring that the effective ground strength of the N.A.T.O. forces in Europe now exceeded that of the U.S. Army but emphasized that U.S. aid was needed to help those countries meet the problem of dollar deficits without interruption of their defence build-up.

22 Jan.—**North Atlantic Treaty.** The Senate Foreign Relations Committee submitted to the Senate its formal recommendation for approval of the agreement providing for the admission of Greece and Turkey to N.A.T.O. The report contained an assurance from Mr

Acheson to the Senate that an attack on British forces in Egypt would not bring the North Atlantic Treaty into operation.

23 Jan.—Mr Churchill left New York for the United Kingdom. **Council of Europe.** The joint congressional committee which attended meetings of the Council of Europe in November 1951 published its report to Congress on the visit. The report said that Europe had not acted on congressional hints that the United States wanted more federation in exchange for U.S. economic and military aid and that there was 'utter confusion' in western Europe about the part to be played under the Council of Europe, N.A.T.O., and the proposed Atlantic Union.

Withdrawal of Foreign Aid. Mr Harriman announced the withdrawal of U.S. military aid from Persia and of technical and economic aid from Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, Iraq, and Ireland. The action was taken in accordance with the provision of the Mutual Security Act which required an undertaking from recipients to make a full contribution to defence of the free world and to develop their capacity for self-defence to the best of their ability.

China. Mr Acheson, Secretary of State, denied reports that the United States was giving aid to Chinese Nationalists in Burma.

27 Jan.—Economic aid for Austria (*see Austria*).

28 Jan.—**St Lawrence Seaway.** The President sent a message to Congress renewing his appeal for approval of construction plans for the St Lawrence Seaway and power project to be undertaken jointly with Canada.

Agreement for purchase of rubber (*see Great Britain*).

Great Britain. Mr Harriman, Director of Mutual Security, in letters to the chairmen of the congressional committees directly involved, announced the decision to grant Great Britain \$300 m. of military aid in the current fiscal year. (*See also 5 February*).

Soviet Note on a Middle East Command (*see U.S.S.R.*).

31 Jan.—**North Atlantic Command.** Admiral McCormick, the newly appointed Supreme Allied Atlantic Commander, told the press in Washington that his new command would be divided into western and eastern sub-commands and that he would hold the former. Of the total forces within the Atlantic command about 60 per cent would be American and 30 per cent British.

2 Feb.—U.S.-Pakistan economic aid agreement (*see Pakistan*).

4 Feb.—**Defence.** Giving evidence before a sub-committee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Mr Lovett, Secretary of Defence, said that the \$52,000 m. requested for the armed services was about \$19,000 m. less than had been recommended by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The necessity of maintaining a strong civilian economy had persuaded him that gradual rearmament was best for security, but he warned the Committee that any further reduction would be imprudent. He gave the following existing strengths of the four services: Army, 1,570,000 men, 18 divisions and 18 regimental units; Navy, 790,000 men, and 400 combatant vessels; Marines, 219,000 men; Air Force, nearly 900,000 men and 90 wings.

United States (continued)

5 Feb.—Foreign Aid. The President informed the chairmen of the Foreign and Armed Services Committees in the Senate and the House of his formal decision to transfer \$478,160,000 of mutual security appropriations from military to economic funds for Great Britain, France, Greece, Turkey, and Yugoslavia. The total included the \$300 m. for Britain announced on 28 January. Of the balance France would get \$100 m. and the remainder would be divided among Greece, Turkey, and Yugoslavia.

Japanese Peace Treaty. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously approved the Japanese peace treaty and the U.S. mutual security pacts with Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and the Philippines. It wrote into the resolutions for the treaty a statement that the agreement did not in any way strengthen the Soviet Union's claims to former Japanese territory or recognize any concessions in the Yalta agreement.

U.S.S.R. 20 Jan.—Austrian Peace Treaty. Moscow Radio stated that a Soviet reply of 19 January to the three western Powers' invitation to resume work on the Austrian peace treaty had accused Britain and the United States of turning Trieste into a military base, thus breaking their obligations under the Italian peace treaty. It asked what guarantee there could be in such circumstances of fulfilment of a peace treaty with Austria. The Note also repeated a demand that a check on demilitarization and denazification should be held in the four zones of Austria.

24 Jan.—Western Note *re* Austrian peace treaty (*see Great Britain*).

25 Jan.—Italian Peace Treaty. A Note to Italy in reply to her request for revision of the peace treaty declared that the Soviet Government was ready to remove the limitations of the peace treaty only if Italy left the aggressive Atlantic bloc and did not permit the stationing of military forces and the establishment of military bases for foreign States on her territory.

26 Jan. et. seq.—Chinese Nationalist charges against U.S.S.R. (*see United Nations, General Assembly, Political Committee*).

28 Jan.—Middle East Command. A Russian Note in reply to the Notes of 18 and 19 December was handed to the British, French, U.S., and Turkish representatives in Moscow. It claimed that the Middle East Command proposed by the four Powers was being imposed on the Middle Eastern countries and would mean their 'entanglement . . . in the preparation of a new world war'. It further claimed that it was designed to serve the aim of encircling the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, and was in direct contradiction to U.N. aims.

YUGOSLAVIA. 27 Jan.—Church and State. The official organ of the Communist party, *Borba*, described a recent outrage against the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ljubljana as 'uncalled for' and promised that those responsible would be punished because such actions were 'not in accordance with the Government's policy of complete tolerance of the Roman Catholic Church'.

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